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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1895-96.

COMPLEMENTARY



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REPORT

ON THE

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FOR

1895-96.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report except during the period 13th April 1895 to 30th June 1895 when I was on privilege leave and Colonel Robertson officiated as Agent to the Governor-General.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Gwalior and Bhopal in November 1895.

I was on tour from the 30th November 1895 to the 31st January 1896 and visited Dewas, Ujjain, Sitamau, Sailana, Jaora, Rutlam, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, and Dhar. I also visited during the year Gwalior, Bhopal and Rewah.

The Agent to the Governor-General's tour.

The chief events connected with my visits were the investiture of the Maharaja of Rewah with full powers and the installations of the Chiefs of Jaora and Sailana.

Investiture and installations.

2. The rainfall during the year was below the average throughout the Central India Agency.

Rainfall and crops.

In Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the northern parts of Gwalior the crops suffered and in those districts it has been necessary to start relief works. The distress is, however, I am glad to say, by no means acute and I trust that the measures adopted will prove sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

In Malwa and other parts of the Agency the crops have, on the whole, been good and there is no apprehension of want.

The opium crop has been good and the area under cultivation in the Indore State has slightly increased.

GWAΛIOR.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Gwalior on the 30th October 1895 and remained for five days.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

His Excellency at a Darbar held on the 1st November invested His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia with the insignia of a Knight Grand

Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Sardar Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadov, late President of the Gwalior Council of Regency, with the insignia of a K.C.I.E.

His Excellency also during his stay inspected the Imperial Service Troops. Prince Henri of Orleans and the Maharaja of Kapurthala visited Gwalior in the beginning of the year 1896.

Other visitors.

Of the Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness, the Gwalior Transport train was employed on the Chitral Campaign and rendered valuable services which received the thanks of the Government of India.

Imperial Service Troops.

His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Resident, Colonel Robertson and Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records, made an extensive tour through his territories.

Maharaja Sindhia's tour.

His Highness personally inspected many district offices and thus acquired a knowledge of the practical working of the administration of his State.

Many defects were brought to light and under the advice and guidance of Colonel Robertson the Maharaja has taken prompt measures to initiate many useful reforms in the Revenue Department.

Full details of the Maharaja's tour and of its results will be found in the Resident's report. It will be perhaps sufficient to note here that the following changes have already been introduced and that considerable benefit to the administration has been secured :—

- (i) The re-arrangement of the districts by which more effective control will be obtained.
- (ii) Revision of the Revenue Establishment and of the pay of the District officials.
- (iii) The amalgamation of the executive with the administrative authority hitherto held separately in the persons of the head District officials who are now directly responsible for the conduct of the revenue, magisterial, and police work of their districts.
- (iv) The formation of a Board of Revenue which will in future control the State Revenue Department.

Railways in Gwalior.

The Guna-Bina Railway was opened for traffic on the 23rd September 1895.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway was completed and inspected on the 26th February 1896. Goods trains have been running since November 1895.

Funds to the amount of 24 lakhs have been supplied by the Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the construction of the Nagda-Ujjain section (36 miles) of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway.

The extension of the Guna-Bina Railway from Guna to Bara has received the sanction of the Government of India.

The survey of the Guna-Bara section was completed in March 1896, and earthwork has already commenced and is proving a valuable relief work to the districts of the Gwalior State in the vicinity of the line which have been affected by the failure of the wheat harvest.

The Land Record Department under Colonel Pitcher's able administration has continued its good work, and the inspection of nine districts showed that a high standard of efficiency has been attained.

Land Record Department.

The State finances are in a flourishing condition and, owing to a slight increase of revenue and some reduction of expenditure, show a surplus of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs over and above the net income of the preceding year.

Finances.

The Educational and Medical Departments under able European supervision have continued to do good work.

Dakaiti has decreased. One notorious band of Karhya Thakurs was completely broken up.

Dakaiti.

In every branch of the administration there has been marked progress and it is my pleasant duty to record my opinion that the satisfactory results of the

Administration.

year's administration of the Gwalior State, are due to the personal energy and ability of His Highness the Maharaja who has shown himself not only anxious to learn the duties of a Ruler but earnestly desirous of administering his State for the good of his people. He is guided by a keen sense of the responsibilities of his position and is, I venture to say, an excellent example to his own officials.

From Colonel Robertson, the Resident at Gwalior, Maharaja Sindhia has received valuable assistance. The relations between the Maharaja and the Resident are of the most cordial nature, and I have to thank Colonel Robertson for the very able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

INDORE.

Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who has conducted the administration of the State for the last five years, resigned in January 1896.

Rai Nanak Chand has succeeded to the post of Minister and by his ability and careful attention to all matters brought to his notice has been able to effect considerable improvement in the disposal of the various matters which have been pending for some time.

The chief events in the family of His Highness were the marriage of his elder son, the Bala Sahib, in March 1895, and the birth of a second son in October.

The administration has, on the whole, made fair progress and the formation of a Darbar Council to dispose of important cases has proved of much benefit

Administration.

and is a measure on which His Highness may be congratulated.

A new Survey and Revenue Settlement is in progress. Improvement has been made in the Mofussil Police and dakaities have decreased.

Measures have also been taken in the settling down of the Moghias to whom more liberal grants of land have been made. Assistance has also been given to them in the way of advances for the purchase of bullocks, etc.

The Indore Mint remained closed to the public, but 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were coined for State purposes. No copper coin was issued from the Mint.

Mint.

The Imperial Service Cavalry regiment maintained by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has made satisfactory progress. The new lines are nearly completed.

Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Holkar College has been very successful at the University Examination and the Vernacular Schools have also done good work.

Education.

DEWAS STATES.

Both the Dewas States have continued under the supervision of my First Assistant, Captain Newmarch. Their administration is very satisfactory.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte and Rao Bahadur K. V. Mulye, the Superintendents of the two States, are both able officers and are zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The Survey and Settlement work is progressing satisfactorily.

The British Currency has been introduced into both States without difficulty or opposition.

Currency reform.

The Land Revenue has been paid entirely in British rupees and the currency reform may now be said to be practically completed in these States.

The Raja of the Junior Branch has left the Daly College and is now being carefully instructed in the details of administration to fit him for the duties

The Raja of Dewas Junior Branch.

which will devolve upon him when he attains his majority.

BHOPAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bhopal in the beginning of November 1895.

His Excellency, while at Bhopal, inspected the regiment of the Imperial Service Cavalry maintained by Her Highness the Begam.

His Excellency received visits from the following Chiefs :—

The Raja of Rajgarh,

The Rao of Khilchipur,

The Nawab of Kurwai,

The Raja of Maksudangarh, and

The Nawabs of Mohamedgarh and Basoda.

The Kharif crop was good but the Rabi suffered to some extent in the northern and eastern parts of the Agency.

Crops.

In the Sironj pargana of Tonk the wheat crops failed and relief works have been started which will be sufficient to provide for the poor.

Her Highness the Begam has suffered much loss through the depreciation of the Bhopali rupee and is anxious to introduce the British currency. Her

Currency.

Highness has kept the Mint closed throughout the year.

Railways.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has been opened for traffic.

RAJGARH.

Numerous complaints against the revenue administration have been received and the Raja has been urged to appoint an efficient Kamdar.

NARSINGARH.

Raja Mehtab Singh died without issue in November last. The question of a successor to the gadi is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Death of Chief.

In the meantime the State business is being conducted by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent.

The small estates of Kurwai and Pathari have, through mismanagement, reached the verge of bankruptcy.

Kurwai and Pathari.

Pathari has been taken under management and proposals regarding the future management of Kurwai are before the Government of India.

Dakaiti throughout the Agency has decreased and some notable gangs of dakaitis have been captured.

Dakaiti.

The Moghias settled in the Bhopal Agency were thoroughly inspected and have been provided with land by all the States.

Moghias.

BAGHELKHAND.

Both the Kharif and the Rabi harvests were unfavourable, and though no real distress has yet developed, relief works are being prepared which will be started immediately necessity arises.

Crops.

REWAH.

At Rewah on the 15th November 1895 His Highness the Maharaja was invested with full powers, and the Council of Regency dissolved.

The administration has been continued on the lines laid down during the superintendency, and I am glad to be able to report that the Maharaja has already shown considerable ability in the management of his State and has fulfilled his promise to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent.

Administration.

The Medical Department continues to do excellent work under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major Gimlette.

NAGODE.

The Raja of Nagode has not yet returned from Benares.

The Kamdar appointed to manage the State is doing well and the debts are being gradually cleared off.

BUNDELKHAND.

This Agency has suffered from a succession of bad harvests and relief works on an extensive scale have, under the advice of Captain Ramsay, the Political Agent, been started by all the States.

Crops.

Loans have been made to those requiring pecuniary assistance, and the Darbars are readily co-operating in doing what they can to relieve the distress which, though not severe, is widespread.

The Raja of Chhatarpur was in November last presented with a sanad conferring on him the personal title of Maharaja.

Chhatarpur.

It is satisfactory to notice that dakaiti has decreased and that no organized gangs have been at large during the year. The Bundelkhand Agency, the largest collection of States in Central India, has been admirably administered by Captain Ramsay, the Political Agent, an officer of untiring energy, who has, by the exercise of skill and tact, obtained most useful influence over the Chiefs and the people of his important charge and has lost no opportunity of turning this influence to good account.

Dakaiti.

JHABUA.

Raja Udai Singh was installed as Chief of Jhabua on the 7th June.

BHOPALWAR.

The Administration of the States in the Agency has been satisfactory and in Dhar the appointment of a special Commission has led to the disposal of many heavy arrears pending in the Courts.

MALWA.

The head-quarters of this Agency were transferred in November 1895 from Agar to Neemuch. The Commandant of the Central India Horse was relieved of his political duties, and Captain Pinhey was appointed to the temporary charge of the Agency pending certain changes which are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

JAORA.

His Highness Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan was installed as Nawab of Jaora on the 29th July 1895. The young Nawab has been entered as a student of the Daly College at Indore and Lieutenant the Honourable A. F. Napier has been appointed his guardian and tutor. The Nawab is a bright, intelligent boy and promises well.

The administration of the State is ably conducted by the Minister, Khan
Administration. Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan.

Some of the Jaora Thakurs were inclined to be troublesome, but the temporary attachment and management of the villages of the most refractory by the Darbar has had a wholesome effect.

RATLAM.

The marriage of the sister of the present Chief to the Maharaja of Rewah was celebrated in February 1896.

SAILANA.

His Highness Dulé Singh died on the 11th October. His successor Kuvar Jaswant Singh was installed as Raja of Sailana on the 23rd December 1895.

SITAMAU.

The condition of Sitamau has improved and the Raja appears to be working in harmony with the Kamdar.

GUNA.

There is nothing particular to notice in the report submitted by the Political Assistant regarding the small States of this Agency.

Crops.

The Rabi harvest failed through insufficient rainfall.

The construction of the earth-work of the Guna-Bara extension is however proving sufficient to relieve the existing distress.

Education.

The progress of education as shown in the report submitted by Mr. Gunion has been satisfactory. The Daly College imparts a sound education to the sons of Chiefs and due attention is paid to physical exercises. The College is not so popular as it ought to be, and it has been my endeavour during my tours in Central India to induce Chiefs to send their sons to Indore for education, but the prejudices of the zenana and the disinclination to send their boys away from home have proved in most cases too strong to allow those Chiefs who have sons and relatives of a suitable age to accede to my suggestion. It follows that the Daly College is chiefly recruited from minor Chiefs and

Thakurs who have succeeded to their fathers' estates, and have come under the more direct control of Political officers who, in such circumstances, are able to decide what is best for their future welfare.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 2,99,833.

The following feeder roads have been under construction :—

Namli—Sailana.
Jaora—Piploda.

| Dharmपुरi—Khalghat.
| Kurwai—Kothara.

and a portion of the road from Kurwai to Betwa. A causeway is also under construction over the Betwa river.

General remarks.

In spite of adverse seasons and short crops the general condition of the States of the Central India Agency has been fairly prosperous throughout the year. It is probable that distress will be more keenly felt in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the central districts of Gwalior before the advent of the monsoon rains of 1896, but in all the Agencies affected by the drought of the past year and the consequent prevalence of high prices, precautionary measures have been taken, and the ruling Chiefs have been warned to afford all possible aid to their distressed subjects, should necessity arise. The year closes with the additional danger caused by the failure in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand of the Mohwa and Mango crops, on which large numbers of the poorer classes depend for subsistence during the summer months, and there is no doubt that the outlook is dark. Everything will depend upon the coming monsoon; should the country be blessed with a sufficient and timely rainfall, all will be well, and thousands of the poorest people who live entirely by the cultivation of the soil, will find work and food in the preparations for the next harvest. A failure of rain would involve in the States where distress already exists, a calamity which would strain all resources to their utmost limits.

The general peace of the Agency has been undisturbed, and in spite of threatened distress and high prices, which are always incentives to violent crime, dakaiti has decreased in all parts of Central India.

I have no hesitation in stating that the administration of Native States has improved greatly of late years, and that the standard of efficiency, though still sadly lacking in many of the details of good government, is generally higher than it was, and is yearly gaining strength. The improvement is most marked in the larger States of Central India ruled by Chiefs who have received the advantage of education and training and who are fully alive to the necessity of employing competent men as their officials. The old order of Chiefs who took a pride only in the observance of ancient customs, which did not embrace any considerations of the real responsibilities of a Ruler, is changing and giving place to a more enlightened class of princes, who take pleasure in their duties and are mindful of the fact that their welfare is really based on the prosperity of their subjects.

Much of the improvement is due to the increase of railway communications in the Central India Agency; to the facilities thereby afforded to trade; and to the more direct intercourse with the world, outside State limits, which improved means of communication has brought about. Railways were unknown in Central India 25 years ago, and the proposal to open up the country by this means was received with anything but enthusiasm, and was carried out in many places in the face of strong opposition. There are upwards of 1,120 miles of railways opened in Central India at the present time, and there is not a State traversed by a railway that has not learned to appreciate its advantages. There is, moreover, a growing tendency amongst the Rulers of Native States to promote and extend railway communications and to bear the cost

of construction in order to share in the profits of lines made within their borders. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sindhia and the Begam of Bhopal have already given evidence of their desire to participate in the railway projects by their readiness to contribute towards the construction of the Ujjain-Bhopal and Guna-Bina Railways. The Maharaja Sindhia will also own that portion of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway which passes through his Malwa province, and His Highness has agreed to provide funds for the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway towards Kotah to the limits of his territory, or even beyond those limits, if money is required.

The investment of capital in useful and remunerative railways within their States is already recognised by Native Chiefs as a measure which compares favourably with the time-honoured custom of burying hoards of gold and silver under forts and palaces, to be used when required, but, more generally, to be left until the very existence of the hidden treasure is forgotten, and I look with confidence to the time when Chiefs who have available funds will require no efforts of diplomacy to induce them to invest in railway projects which are likely to benefit their States and at the same time yield a fair return on capital.

I would draw attention to the reports of Political officers bearing on the efforts now being made throughout Central India to substitute the Government currency in lieu of the various coinages in use. Considerable progress has been made in the Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies where, by the adoption of very simple rules, the British rupee has already been accepted as legal tender and will in a few months entirely supersede the local coin. In the Baghelkhand Agency the Government currency has long been in use, but in the neighbouring Agency of Bundelkhand much difficulty is anticipated in introducing the Kaldarrupee owing to conflicting interests and the number and variety of local coins still in use. The advantages of an uniform currency interchangeable without loss in British India, are generally admitted, but it will take some time to carry out the reforms, and the general success of the measures cannot be hoped for until the larger States of Central India and Rajputana agree to close their mints, and to adopt a general scheme for the unification of their currencies. Meanwhile steady progress is being made in those States which have not the right to mint, and wherever the British Currency has been adopted in lieu of one of the local issues the benefits of the change are admitted, and every State added to the list increases the popularity of the measure.

D. W. K. BARR,

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,

The 22nd May 1896.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

Gwalior.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1895-96.

I.—GENERAL.

1. *Personnel*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson officiated as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India from the 14th April 1895 to 30th June 1895, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, returning on the 8th October 1895. During his absence Major C. W. Ravenshaw officiated as Resident at Gwalior up to the 28th September 1895, when this officer went on one year's furlough. During the short interval from the 29th September 1895 until Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's return on the 8th October 1895, Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, conducted the current work of the office. With the exception of the above periods Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson held charge of the Residency during the year under report up to the 20th March 1896 when he proceeded on eight months' furlough and I relieved him.

2. In view of the extension of railway communication and the consequent facility with which Bhelsa, Basoda and the surrounding Gwalior districts could be reached, the following Gwalior Districts of the Isagarh Prant were, under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in the Foreign Department letter No. 2345-I., dated 18th July 1895, transferred to the Gwalior Residency:—

(a) from the Bhopal Agency—

- (1) the Gwalior districts of Bhelsa and Mungaoli, and
- (2) the estate of Agra-Barkhera;

(b) from the Guna Agency—

- (1) Pargana of Ranod.

3. *Season and crops*.—The rainfall at the Gwalior Residency measured 24·70 inches as against 38·82 last year. In the districts comprised in this Residency where there are some 47 rain registering stations, the highest record was in the Isagarh Prant, 31·23 inches, and the lowest at Sikarwari, 13·95 inches. Taking all the districts the fall was below the average.

The season on the whole was bad. Both the Kharif and Rabi crops were poor. Though there is no cause for much anxiety, still as these unfavorable harvests have followed two distinctly bad years and the stocks of grain are low and prices high, there is need for some relief measures.

The attention of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia having been directed to these unfavorable agricultural conditions, His Highness, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson and Colonel Pitcher, made an extensive tour through the State, travelling through Sikarwari, Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Narwar, Chanderi, Isagarh, Mungaoli, Bajrangarh and Bhelsa. The tour occupied upwards of two months from the 25th November 1895 to the 28th January 1896.

The following remedial measures have been proposed to be adopted to relieve the agricultural distress found to exist in the six districts named below :—

(1) BHANDER.

Area 543 square miles, population 300 per square mile, Land Revenue R3,75,000.

- (a) It is proposed to construct a road (about 8 miles) within Gwalior limits from Bhander to the Chirgaon Station on the Jhansi-Cawnpur branch of the Indian Midland Railway;
- (b) to pay half the cost of a causeway over the Pahuj river, provided the Jhansi collector can arrange to make the road from the Pahuj river to the Chirgaon station.

(2) CHANDERI.

Area 1,235 square miles, population 160 to the square mile, Land Revenue R2,50,000—

- (a) to suspend about R10,000 of the revenue demand in the Chanderi Tehsil.
- (b) to construct about 40 miles of *kacha* roads in the Subat through the Agency of the zillah officials.
- (c) to improve the water-supply of Chanderi town by deepening wells and excavating tanks.

(3) ISAGARH.

Area 1,208 square miles, population 105 per square mile, Land Revenue R2,84,000—

- (a) to suspend 25 per cent. of the total revenue demand;
- (b) to construct a *pucca* road from Pachar Station on the Guna-Bina Railway to Isagarh town, about 21 miles, through the agency of the State Public Works Department which will afford work for 3,000 people for three months.

(4) MUNGAOLI.

Area 957 square miles, population 120 per square mile, Land Revenue R2,17,000—

- (a) to suspend 8 annas in the rupee of the total revenue demand;
- (b) the construction of the *pucca* road from Pachar Station to Isagarh will also provide work for some people in Mungaoli;
- (c) to construct about 45 miles of *kacha* roads through District officials.

(5) BAJRANGARH.

Area 1,055 square miles, population 94 per square mile, Land Revenue R2,18,000—

- (a) to suspend 25 per cent. of the revenue demand;
- (b) to construct a *pucca* road (6 miles) from Guna to Bajrangarh;
- (c) to start earth-work on the Guna-Bara line within Gwalior territory.

(6) BHELSA.

Area 1,400 square miles, population 136 per square mile, Land Revenue R4,85,000—

- (a) to suspend about R2,85,000 of the revenue demand;
- (b) to construct a *pucca* road from Basoda Station to Basoda town.
- (c) to construct *kacha* roads between Bhelsa Station and the tehsils of Kheri and Shamshabad on either side of the line, and also between Basoda and Teonda.
- (d) to construct 3 tanks in the Shamshabad Tehsil.

Special reports on the subject were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General from time to time.

4. *Public Health*.—Generally speaking the year under report was healthy. No epidemic cholera made its appearance. A few isolated cases were, however, reported. Small-pox was frequent, especially in March, April and June; comparatively few cases occurred during the other months of the year.

5. *Tour*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in June 1895, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in August 1895, on 30th October 1895, on 12th February 1896, and again on 20th March 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident, Gwalior, and Colonel Pitcher accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on a tour of inspection through the districts of Sikarwari, Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Narwar, Chanderi, Isagarh, Mungaoli, Bajrangarh and Bhelsa, starting on 25th November 1895 and returning on 28th January 1896. In March 1896, Colonel Robertson and Colonel Pitcher again accompanied His Highness on a tour of inspection in Malwa and visited Ujjain, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Barnagar. Both the tours of inspection occupied 75 days.

II.—POLITICAL.

6. On 14th April 1895 His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar arrived at Gwalior for the marriage of his son with the daughter of one Srilal, son of Saodhan, a guzar malguzar of Nowgaon in Gwalior; and paid a visit to the Resident at Gwalior.

On the 27th July 1895 Their Highnesses the Maharanis Sukhia Raja Sahiba, C.I., and Chinku Raja Sahiba, accompanied by Rao Krishna Rao Babu Sahib Jadov, Madar-ul-Muham, proceeded to Muttra.

On the 7th August 1895, Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, presented the sanads in a Darbar held at the palace conferring upon Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan and Raghonath Rao Yadov Bhagwat, the titles of "Nawab" and "Rao Bahadur" respectively.

On the 17th August 1895 His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia accompanied by Their Highnesses the Maharanis, Colonel Pitcher, Mr. Johnstone and Mrs. Heyland, proceeded to Bombay.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin and staff paid a visit to Gwalior on the 30th October 1895 and remained as the guests of His Highness the Maharaja for five days. In a Darbar held in the Palace at 4-30 on the 1st November 1895 His Excellency the Viceroy invested His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and Sardar Krishna Rao Babu Sahib Jadov, late President of the Gwalior Council of Regency, with that of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Their Excellencies left Gwalior on the 3rd November 1895.

Prince Henri d'Orleans visited Gwalior on the 20th January 1896 and remained for one day as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala arrived at Gwalior on the 24th February 1896 and remained for one day as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia accompanied by their Highnesses the Maharanis, Colonel Robertson, Colonel Pitcher and Sir Krishna Rao Babu Sahib Jadov, made a winter tour in Northern Gwalior from 25th November 1895 to 28th January 1896, and in March 1896 made a tour in Malwa. With

reference to these tours I quote the following remarks made by Colonel Robertson :—

"In the course of his tour His Highness thoroughly inspected the three Sar Subats, the Subats' offices and many tehsils and in this manner has learnt much about his administration which he would not otherwise have had an opportunity of learning. His Highness takes great interest in the work, and has ordered an administrative manual to be prepared which will include the various points noticed as requiring correction during inspections. The Maharaja now fully appreciates the urgent necessity for the display of more activity on the part of many of the Revenue officials; some of whom now do nothing but remain at their head-quarters. He sees too that maladministration means loss of revenue and that various advantages which should reach the Darbar are intercepted by officials owing to lax supervision.

"His Highness has acquired a fairly extensive knowledge of his Malwa possessions which will be of great assistance to him in dealing with the various questions that are referred to him by the Sar Subah for orders. At Ujjain His Highness went over the arrangements for the *Sinkast Mela* of 1897, inspecting the sites for camps and discussing on the spot with Dr. Crofts and the local officials the proposals for sanitation and the supply of drinking water for the pilgrims. The novelty of a Maharaja Sindhia enquiring personally and conducting, moreover, a searching investigation into the details of his administration attracted large crowds of people at each stopping place. His Highness has expressed his intention of making a yearly tour in Malwa and of taking up his residence for some months at Ujjain as soon as the new Palace shall have been completed.

"It is hoped that the results of this tour, with the opportunities it has afforded to the Maharaja of learning much about his State and officials will be to bring about some much needed changes in the administration."

On the 21st March 1896 His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and their Highnesses the Maharanis, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Colonel Pitcher and Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadov, paid a visit to Bombay, returning to Gwalior on 8th April 1896.

The Gwalior State Transport Corps which was despatched to Chitral on 29th March 1895 under the orders of the Government of India returned to Gwalior in September 1895 in a fully efficient state; having obtained the thanks both of the General Commanding the expedition and of the Government of India.

Amongst the honours conferred by the Government of India in connection with the Chitral Expedition, the title of "Sardar Bahadur" was conferred upon General Kashi Rao Surwe, Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior State Army, and a second class Order of British India was granted to Captain Suraj Pershad, Commandant of the Gwalior State Transport Corps.

The following administrative reforms were made by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia during the year under report :—

- (1) Several of the old districts and parganas in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants being far too large and scattered for efficient administration, they were re-arranged as follows :—

OLD ARRANGEMENT.		NEW ARRANGEMENT.	
NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF TEHSIL.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF TEHSIL.
Gird Gwalior . . .	1. Gird Gwalior.	Gird Gwalior . . .	1. Gird Gwalior.
	2. Nurabad.		2. Nurabad.
	3. Antri.		3. Antri.
	4. Pichore.		4. Pichore.
Tawarghar . . .	1. Ambah.	Tawarghar . . .	1. Ambah.
	2. Gormi.		2. Gormi.
	3. Gohad.		3. Gohad.
	4. Porsa.		4. Porsa.
Bhind . . .	5. Aino.		5. Aino.
	1. Mehgawan.	Bhind . . .	1. Mehgawan.
	2. Bhind.		2. Bhind.
	3. Mhow.		3. Mhow.
	4. Umri.		4. Umri.
	5. Atair.		5. Atair.

OLD ARRANGEMENT.		NEW ARRANGEMENT.	
NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF TEHSIL.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF TEHSIL.
Sikarwari . . .	{ 1. Jaura. 2. Jigni. 3. Baghchini. 4. Mangarh.	Sikarwari . . .	{ 1. Jaura. 2. Jigni. 3. Baghchini.
Sahargarh . . .	{ 1. Sahargarh. 2. Bijeypur. 3. Dhodhar. 4. Sheopur.	Sahargarh . . .	{ 1. Sahargarh. 2. Bijeypur. 3. Mangarh.
Narwar . . .	{ 1. Sipri. 2. Narwar. 3. Bhiturwar. 4. Arone. 5. Kolaras.	Narwar . . .	{ 1. Sipri. 2. Narwar. 3. Bhiturwar. 4. Arone.
Bhander . . .	{ 1. Bhander. 2. Dahoh. 3. Lahar. 4. Karera. 5. Pichore.	Bhander . . .	{ 1. Bhander. 2. Dahoh. 3. Lahar.
Isagarh . . .	{ 1. Isagarh. 2. Chanderi. 3. Mungaoli. 4. Basoda. 5. Bhelsa.	Isagarh . . .	{ 1. Isagarh. 2. Ranod. 3. Kolaras.
Bajrangarh . . .	{ 1. Bajrangarh. 2. Ranod. 3. Kumbhraj. 4. Chanchora. 5. Pacha.	Bajrangarh . . .	{ 1. Chanderi. 2. Karera. 3. Pachore.
		Bhelsa . . .	{ 1. Bhelsa. 2. Shamshabad. 3. Kheri. 4. Basoda. 5. Teonda.
		Mungaoli . . .	{ 1. Bajrangarh. 2. Fatehgarh. 3. Chanchora. 4. Kumbhraj.
			{ 1. Pachar. 2. Mungaoli.

It will be seen that the number of the districts or subahs has been increased from 9 to 13, and that of the parganas or tehsils from 42 to 47. Further, these 13 districts have been divided into two Prants (divisions) instead of one formerly. A Sar Subah (Commissioner) has been appointed to each Prant. The arrangements for the Malwa possessions are left as before.

(2) The Revenue establishments have been revised, and the scales of pay of both the Subahs and Kamavisdars much improved.

(3) A Revenue Board has been formed consisting of the following members:—

- (1) Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadov, K.C.I.E., Madar-ul-Muham.
- (2) Sardar Ramchandra Nar Singh Rao Sitole.
- (3) Colonel D. G. Pitcher.
- (4) Sardar Santaji Rao Temak.
- (5) Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Filose, K.S.S.
- (6) Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao Yadov Bhagwat, with—
 - (1) Ram Krishna Abhaji, Secretary, and
 - (2) Pundit Gopal Ram, Deputy Secretary.

For the present the Board will have the same powers as hitherto exercised by the Revenue Member. The following State Departments have been placed under the Board:—

- (1) Post Office.
- (2) Mafi and Pension.
- (3) Stamps.
- (4) Press.
- (5) Forest.

- (4) The Subah (or District officer) has now been constituted Chief Magisterial and Police authority for his district and made responsible for the maintenance of law and order therein with Magistrates and Police officers working under him as Assistants for the conduct of Magisterial and Police work. Formerly, these latter officers used to work independently of the Subah, Magistrates under the orders of the Chief Justice, and Police Officers under the orders from the Inspector General of Police. The Subah is, in all his work, subject to the control and inspection of the Sar Subah.
- (5) In place of the former Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Inspecting Officers of Police have been appointed whose duty it is to tour through the divisions and to aid Subahs (District officers) by pointing out defects and advising generally on Police administration.
- (6) Formerly news-writers were maintained in each pargana independent of the Subahs (District officers) who reported direct to the Darbar. The writers, ill-paid and irresponsible, were found to be a source of great mischief and consequently the Department was abolished. Frequent inspections are now relied on for the detection of irregularities.
- (7) The Police Act and Manual, and the Civil and Criminal Codes have been amended and revised, and are about to be printed and issued. A Revenue Code has been compiled and will shortly be published.

New Pension and Leave Rules have been framed and issued.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia's light railway was extended to Susera. A station has been placed near the Residency and a Reading club called the "Alijah's Club" established in the Residency grounds which is frequently visited by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

7. *Guna-Bina Railway*.—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,01,506 and up to the date of closing accounts Rs. 50,12,441.

The terms for the working of the Guna-Bina Railway by the Indian Midland Railway were accepted by the Gwalior Darbar, and the line was opened for traffic from the 23rd September 1895.

8. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway*.—The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896 amounted to Rs. 72,39,230-6-11, of which Rs. 54,70,342-4-5 were paid by the Gwalior Darbar and Rs. 17,68,888-2-6 by the Bhopal Darbar.

It has been decided that the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway shall be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company, and the terms under which it is to be worked have been agreed to both by the Gwalior and Bhopal Darbars.

Arrangements were made with the Indian Midland Railway to run goods trains from the 11th of November 1895. The line was finally inspected by Mr. H. H. Gahan, Government Inspector, on the 25th and 26th February 1896, and it was opened for public traffic from the 11th April 1896.

9. *Ujjain-Rutlam Railway Extension*.—Twenty-four lakhs of rupees were supplied during the year by the Gwalior Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for expenditure on the Nagda-Ujjain section of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway. Information has been received that the Rutlam-Nagda section (26 miles) of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway will be ready for inspection prior to opening for passenger traffic on the 20th April 1896, and that the necessary arrangements are accordingly being made to inspect the line.

10. *Guna-Kotah Railway*.—The extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Bara and thence to Kotah in Rajputana was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Gwalior Darbar agreed to the survey of the proposed line from Guna to Bara being made under the direction of Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway.

Mr. Large reports that the field work of survey from Guna to Bara, 76 miles, was completed on the 12th March 1896, and from Bara to Kotah, 45 miles, on the 31st March 1896, the survey being commenced on 25th November 1895. The entire cost of the survey up to 31st March 1896 was R13,000; to this may be added about R4,500 on account of establishment to complete the project which will take about three months, and printing, etc.; the entire cost will amount to R17,500, the incidence of cost per mile being R145, which compares most favourably with R784 expended on the survey of the Guna-Bina line and R740 on the Saugor-Kutni Railway.

The Government of India have sanctioned the commencement of earth-work upon the Guna-Bara line within Gwalior territory and the Gwalior Darbar is prepared to find money for the work and also to contribute the cost of construction in Tonk territory, in case the Tonk Darbar is not prepared to meet the cost of the 20 odd miles which pass through that State.

11. *Land Records Department*.—The report submitted by Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, shows that the Survey and Record work has been completed, and that the establishment consisting of 11 Inspectors, 62 Supervisor Kanungoes, 45 Registrar Kanungoes, 7 Assistants and Instructors, 9 Amins, and 2,061 Putwaris and Assistants, together with the office and supervision staff, was maintained at a cost of R3,67,706 during the year.

In the course of the winter tour made by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia accompanied by the Resident and Colonel Pitcher, opportunity was taken of inspecting the Land Record work in 9 subahs and 22 parganas of Northern Gwalior.

Inspection is reported to have been maintained at a high standard throughout the year, and the quality of work all round much improved.

In consequence of the re-arrangement of the parganas and zillahs inaugurated during the year, certain alterations were made in the *Putwari Halkabandi*.

The records received from the late Settlement Commissioners are reported to be in good order. Copying of pargana and district maps is being done in manuscript, as to get them printed, says Colonel Pitcher, would entail a larger cost than the Land Records Budget could admit of.

It is further mentioned in the report that:—

- (1) Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia an enquiry is being instituted by the Land Records Department into the validity of *mafi* holdings.
- (2) The Land Records Department has been entrusted by the Darbar with the duty of appointing *molhtamids* and of supervising their proceedings in cases of boundary disputes between Gwalior and other States. There were 42 of such cases for disposal, of which six were disposed of during the year.

Of 1,866 cases of internal boundary disputes for disposal between Gwalior villages, 1,280 were settled.

12. *Finance*.—As the State official year closes on the 5th June, the figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1895-96 are not available, but the statement of account furnished by the Darbar for the year 1894-95 shows the following results.

The year 1894-95 opened with a cash balance (including Rs. 5,31,25,000 invested) of Rs. 10,11,21,428-0-2, and the closing balance, including investments, was Rs. 10,24,04,110-1-7, showing an increase of Rs. 12,82,682-1-5.

Of the closing balance, the actual cash on the 6th June 1895 (excluding investments) was:—

	R	a.	p.
(a) In Reserve Treasury	3,26,67,596	4	7
(b) In Working Treasury	1,66,11,513	13	0
	<u>4,92,79,110</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

The following figures show the *Ain* receipts and *Ain* expenditure of the year 1894-95:—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
<i>Ain</i> Receipts { 1. Land Revenue	92,38,271	12	4			
{ 2. Siwai Jama	52,30,360	14	0			
	<u>1,44,68,632</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>			
<i>Ain</i> Expendi- { 1. Civil	61,13,459	6	0			
ture. { 2. Military	39,34,144	10	6			
{ 3. Karkhanajat	19,13,231	13	11			
	<u>1,19,65,835</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>			
Balance	25,02,796	11	11			
<i>Deduct</i> from this balance the cash excess expenditure on the debit side of the running account of advances and refunds with the State Departments				12,20,114	10	6
Net saving on the year's transactions as noted above				<u>12,82,682</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

III.—OTHER STATES.

13. *Khaniadhana*.—There is nothing of importance to note.

GUARANTEED ESTATES.

Sheopur-Baroda.—The younger son of the Raja died during the year and the Raja who had been ailing proceeded to Muttra-Brindaban to recruit his health, where he remained during the greater part of the year.

A separate report on the position of the estate and its relation to the Gwalior Darbar has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Kathon.—There is nothing of importance to note.

Agra-Barkhera.—Under the orders of the Government of India conveyed in the Foreign Department letter No. 2345-I., dated the 18th July 1895, the estate of Agra-Barkhera was transferred from the Bhopal Agency to the Gwalior Residency.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

14. *Gwalior Residency*.—The annexed returns show the Judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no original civil suits. In the two civil appeals preferred against the orders of the Political Assistant at Guna, the orders of the Lower Court were upheld. One case of forgery was committed by the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in which the accused, of the name of ~~the accused~~, was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to three months' further imprisonment. There were two appeals in criminal cases against the orders of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in which the orders of the lower Court were upheld.

15. *Gwalior State*.—The following statement shows the number of the judicial tribunals of the Gwalior State for the years 1894 and 1895.

Civil.

NUMBER.		Designation of Courts.	Jurisdiction.
1894.	1895.		
1	1	Sadar Adalat	To hear original suits above R50,000 for Gwalior and Malwa and above R20,000 for Isagarh.
3	3	Judges or Prant Adalats—	
		1 Gwalior	To hear original suits above R3,000, up to R50,000.
		1 Malwa	To hear original suits above R3,000, up to R50,000.
17 In 1894 there were 15 Zillah and 15 Sadar Amins and 2 City Sadar Amins.	21	{ Sub-Judges, 1st class, or Sadar Amins, 19 for Zillahs.	To hear original suits above R500 up to R3,000.
		{ (each Subah being a Sadar Amin)—	
		1 for Lashkar city	To hear original suits up to R3,000 except Small Cause suits.
		1 for Ujjain „	
60	68	Sub-Judges, 2nd class, or Munsiffs, 1st class (a Kamashdar in each Pargana is invested with the powers of a 1st class Munsiff). The number of Parganas is increased from 60 to 67.	To hear original suits above R20 and up to R500.
61	77	One 1st class Munsiff for Mandsaur Town . One Munsiff, 2nd class. There are 77 Naih Kamashdars against 61 last year. Each Naih Kamashdar is a 2nd class Munsiff.	To hear original suits up to R500. To hear original suits up to R20.
2	2	Small Cause Courts (Adalat Khafifa) at Lashkar and Ujjain.	To hear original suits relating to moveable property up to R50.
144	172		

Criminal.

NUMBER.		Designation of Courts.	Jurisdiction.
1894.	1895.		
1	1	Sadar Adalat	Imprisonment for life and fine.
3	3	Sessions Courts or Prant Adalats—	
		1 for Gwalior Prant	} Imprisonment for 14 years and fine.
		1 for Malwa Prant	
		1 Assistant Judge for Isagarh Prant	
15	19	District (or Zillah) Magistrates	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. Imprisonment for 3 years and fine up to R1,500.
		Formerly there were 15 zillahs which are increased to 19 in 1895. Each Subah is a Zillah Magistrate.	
16	20	Magistrates, 1st class. The number of Assistant Subahs is increased from 14 to 18 exclusive of Amjhera. (Each Assistant Subah is a 1st class Magistrate.)	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine up to R1,000.
		Besides there is a 1st class Magistrate at Lashkar and Ujjain.	
60	67	Magistrates, 2nd class, or Kamashdars	Imprisonment for 6 months and fine up to R200.
		The number of Parganas is raised from 60 to 67 in 1895. Each Kamashdar is a 2nd class Magistrate.	
62	77	Magistrates, 3rd class, or Naih Kamashdars	Imprisonment for 1 month and fine up to R50.
		The number of Naih Kamashdars is raised from 62 to 77 in 1895. Each Naih Kamashdar is a 3rd class Magistrate.	
157	187		

Munshi Sohanlal, Chief Justice, retired from 1st July 1895, and was succeeded by Chintaman Rao Vинаek Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., formerly Prant Judge, Malwa, and subsequently Under-Secretary, Huzur Darbar. Sakha Ram Bapu, Acting Assistant Judge, Malwa, was appointed Prant Judge, Malwa.

The increase in the number of Zillah and Pargana Courts is due to the fact that the Zillahs and Parganas of the two Prants of Gwalior and Isagarh were re-constituted during the year.

There were many changes in the *personnel* of the Isagarh Prant owing to a change in the constitution of the Courts there. In each Pargana in the Isagarh Prant previous to Samvat 1952 (or 6th June 1895) there was a separate Judicial officer and a separate Revenue officer. But now, as in other Prants, the Revenue officer or Kamashdar has been invested with the powers of a Munsiff, 1st grade, and Magistrate, 2nd class, and Naib Kamashdars have been invested with the powers of a Munsiff, 2nd grade, and Magistrate, 3rd class. The separate Judicial officers of Parganas in the Isagarh Prant, who consequently came under reduction, have since been re-employed, some as Kamashdars and others as Naib Kamashdars, etc.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Remaining pending at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
Civil Suits . .	5,083 *	22,377	22,173	5,287	* In the last year's report 5,466 civil suits were shown as pending at the end of the year.
Criminal cases . .	3,181	27,296	27,418	3,059	

The out-turn of civil and criminal work of the Cantonment Magistrates such as Morar in Gwalior territory, and of the Jagirdars' Courts, such as Pori, Arone, Neori, etc., is not included in the above figures.

The Sadar Adalat disposed of 484 civil suits, of which 390 were appeals, 83 revision cases of the Small Cause Court, Lashkar and other Courts, and 11 original, miscellaneous and execution cases; and 457 criminal cases, of which 369 were appeals, 48 revision cases, 20 reference and 20 miscellaneous cases.

Of 390 civil appeals, in 148 the decision of the Lower Court was upheld, in 49 modified, in 72 reversed, and 121 were otherwise disposed of.

Of 369 criminal appeals, in 194 the order of the Lower Court was upheld, in 38 modified, in 47 reversed, and 90 were otherwise disposed of.

20 reference cases consisted of—

16 cases of murder,

3 cases of dakaiti, and

1 case of belonging to a gang of dakaitis;

involving 30 persons of whom 18 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 9 to 14 years' imprisonment each, 1 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 2 were sentenced to death. These sentences were confirmed by the Huzur Darbar and the prisoners Maharaj Singh and Panaha Dhobi were hanged on the 14th May and 30th November 1895, respectively.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,124 civil suits and 1,566 criminal cases.

The Zillah Adalats disposed of 5,730 civil suits and 6,903 criminal cases.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 11,835 civil suits and 18,492 criminal cases.

There were three cases of treasure trove during the year, in which 35 *takas* were credited to the Darbar Treasury and R18 were handed over to the owner.

Four prisoners escaped from the Gwalior Fortress on 22nd August 1895, and two prisoners escaped from the Narwar Jail on 6th December 1895; but they were all re-arrested, and suitable rewards were paid by the Darbar to the persons who captured them.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R95,607-9-0 were inflicted during the year, of which R54,340-4-6 were realized.

V.—DAKAITI.

16. Forty-three dakaities were reported during the year, of which one occurred in 1894 and two were cattle-lifting cases. In an encounter which took place on the 22nd April 1895 between the Gwalior Police and the Karahya Thakurs, Gunga Singh, dakait, was killed and Gorla Brahmin wounded. All the Karahya Thakurs were accounted for. There has been a notable decrease in dakaiti in those districts where it was most prevalent in former years. Towards the end of the year, however, the number of dakaities and highway robberies was on the increase in the Bajrangarh district which is attributable to the Gujars of Dholpur territory who raided in that district. Prompt and effective measures were adopted by the Gwalior Darbar, and military guards, sowars, etc., were posted in addition to the Police force for the suppression of crime in the Bajrangarh district, which resulted in the arrest of several Gujars, and it is hoped that the rest of the offenders will be soon accounted for.

The following statement gives the strength, cost and distribution of the Police force, exclusive of Cantonment Police, such as Morar, etc. :—

DISTRICT.	Strength of Police force.	Monthly cost.
		Rs.
Lashkar Kotwali	792	5,331
General Inspecting Officer with Police force . .	115	1,277
Detective Police	31	395
Gwalior Kotwali	162	1,056
Zillah Gird Gwalior	506	3,040
„ Bhind	515	3,281
„ Towargarh	577	3,555
„ Sikarwari	415	2,531
„ Sabalgarh	393	2,451
„ Narwar	415	2,477
„ Sheopur	286	1,853
„ Bhandar	346	2,204
„ Isagarh	346	2,158
„ Bajrangarh	392	2,431
„ Mungaoli	214	1,412
„ Chanderi	336	2,148
„ Bhelsa	407	2,755
„ Ujjain Kotwali	259	1,612
„ Ujjain Gird	692	4,015
„ Shajapur	612	3,655
„ Mundsaur	408	2,506
„ Agar	505	3,020
„ Neemuch	487	3,151
„ Amjhera	166	1,135
	9,377	59,449

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

17. Mr. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior, held charge of the Department throughout during the year. He made a tour in November and December 1895 and January and February 1896 and inspected the schools in the districts of Gird Gwalior, Bhind and Bhandar and most of the schools in Malwa.

The number of the State educational institutions was 217 against 193 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Lashkar and Ujjain Colleges	2	2
Secondary	{ High Schools at Lashkar, Ujjain and Morar	3	3
	{ Middle Schools	17*	18
Primary	{ Primary Schools	166	187
	{ Aided Primary Schools	5	5
	Service School . . . . .	...	1
	Law School . . . . .	...	1
TOTAL		193	217

* In last year's report 15 were shown.

Last year there were 17 Middle Anglo-vernacular Schools in the State, of which 3, *viz.*, at Ambah, Sabalgarh and Barnagar, were converted into Middle Vernacular Schools, the English Branch being closed, because there seemed no prospect of improvement in them and one Primary School at Sheopur was raised to a Middle Vernacular School.

Of the 166 Primary Schools shown in last year's report, four were closed and one at Sheopur was raised to a Middle Vernacular School, leaving 161 to which were added 26 new Primary Schools opened during the year, making up a total of 187 on 31st March 1896. There is an ample field for the increase of Primary Schools and it is hoped that a considerable number of new ones will be opened during the next year.

A special feature in the Education Department this year is the establishment of a Service School on the 6th June 1895. This institution is formed of boys of respectable family only, chiefly Marathas, who number about 80 and are trained in law, survey, sanitation, and revenue work, and who on qualifying will have a prior claim to other candidates to vacant appointments in the State. "The school" writes Mr. Johnstone "has made a very creditable start, and the progress made was commended by the Resident, Colonel Robertson, when he visited it. One great difficulty is to ensure punctual and regular attendance on the part of the youths, who have been little accustomed to such restraints, but in the course of time this defect will no doubt disappear, and I hope the school will soon be able to turn out men so far fitted for State appointments, that they will start with a certain knowledge of the work which they will have to do.

The Law School, which has existed in the Lashkar College for nearly two years, has, at length, been affiliated to the Allahabad University. This advantage will no doubt make the class more popular.

There is also an Engineering Class attached to the Lashkar College.

The total number of pupils attending on the 31st March 1896 was 11,564 against 10,954 * last year. The number and the average daily attendance of pupils

* In the last year's report 11,958 were shown.

for the several kinds of schools for the year 1895-96 is given below :—

		No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1896.	Average daily attendance.
University Education	2 Colleges	97	87.5
	1 Law School	29	17
	1 Service School	80	43
Secondary schools	3 High Schools	1,325	522.1
	14 Middle Anglo-vernacular Schools		
	4 Middle Vernacular Schools	1,631	1,122.8
Primary schools	187 Primary Schools	8,402	6,855.8
	5 Aided Primary Schools		
217		11,564	8,648.2

This total number is comparatively small being only about 9 per cent. on the population of the school-going age of the State; but it is hoped that it will increase by degrees. Many of the schools are ill-attended and steps will be taken to urge the District officials to interest themselves in education and to endeavour to improve the attendance at the schools.

The following table shows the classification of the pupils on the 31st March 1896 according to their religion or caste :—

Hindus	10,385
Mahomedans	1,176
Europeans and Eurasians . . . . .	...
Native Christians . . . . .	...
Parsis	3
	<u>11,564</u>

Of these, 1,479 scholars were learning English.

9,916 do. do. vernacular languages.

169 do. do. Sanskrit.

The number of teachers employed was 450 against 407 last year as detailed below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
English Teachers	76	71
Urdu and Persian Teachers	80	64
Sanskrit Teachers	28	31
Hindi Teachers	184	229
Marathi Teachers	34	49
Surveying Teachers	3	3
Gymnastic Teachers	2	3
	<u>407</u>	<u>450</u>

The sanctioned budget for education for the year 1895-96 amounted to R1,51,325 against R1,44,525 as detailed below :—

	1894-95. R	1895-96. R
(1) Direction (exclusive of the pay of the Inspector-General of Education)	13,023	9,708
(2) Inspection	7,368	8,004
(3) Tuition	1,12,794	1,08,399
(4) Scholarships	11,340	12,960
(5) Miscellaneous	Nil	11,854
TOTAL .	1,44,525	1,51,325

The miscellaneous charges which were last year shown under head "Tuition" have this year been separately shown under their appropriate heading.

The following is the detail of the charges under Tuition.

	1895-96. R	R
Two Colleges	28,248	
Law School	1,800	
Engineering Class	1,260	
		31,308
Service School		6,000
Secondary Schools . { 3 High Schools	41,718	
{ 14 Middle Anglo-vernacular Schools		
{ 4 Middle Vernacular Schools	4,170	
		45,888
192 Primary Schools		25,203
GRAND TOTAL .		1,08,399

The allotment for scholarships was R12,960 against R11,340 last year. With regard to its distribution Mr. Johnstone writes :—

"I found a large part of the State scholarships monopolised by outside students to the detriment of the chances of natives or residents of the State. A rule has, therefore, been introduced confining all scholarships to Natives of the State and sons of State officials. Scholarships have been moreover more equitably distributed to all classes of schools instead of being almost entirely confined to the Colleges and English Schools."

The grant for scholarships was distributed during the year as follows :—

	R
Colleges	1,608
Professional College	1,800
Secondary Schools	8,352
Primary Schools	1,200
	<u>12,960</u>

Besides the above—

An annual grant-in-aid of R500 is given by the Darbar to the Rajkumar School at Guna;

An annual grant of „ 192 is given by the Darbar as scholarship to the Agra College; and

An annual grant of „ 120 is given by the Darbar as scholarship to be competed for in the Central India Schools examinations held at Indore.

The results of the B.A., F.A., Entrance and other examinations for 1894-95 and 1895-96 are shown in the following statement :—

EXAMINATIONS.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.	Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	...	...	15	8
	First Examination in Arts	27	9	44	24
	Entrance Class	39	27	33	22
	Middle Vernacular	76	43	57	21
RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE.	Central India Agency Schools Examination	137	62	119	63
	Munshi (Persian) Examination, Punjab University	11	7	1	1
	Sanskrit { Punjab University	42	18	{ 4	1
	{ Benares Sanskrit College			{ 35	18
	Rurki Engineering College . . . . .	...	...	2	1
	Bombay University Public Service Examination in Marathi . . . . .	...	...	1	1
TOTAL		332	166	311	160

Of the scholars who passed, one was Maratha, 70 Maratha Brahmins, 77 other castes and 12 Mahomedans.

The two Colleges were very successful in their first essay at the B.A. examination. The percentage of successes to the number of candidates was 53. In the First Arts and Entrance examinations the percentage of successes to the number of candidates was 54 and 66 respectively. The results of the middle class test, though not as brilliant as they were in 1894-95, are still satisfactory. Those of the Central India schools tests are distinctly better than they were in the year 1894-95, showing a higher percentage of successes to the number of candidates presented. These results are creditable to the teaching staff.

The Anglo-vernacular schools are reported to be still in a backward and unsatisfactory state, and the English Department in three of them noted above has been abolished.

Physical education has not made much progress during the year. The Lashkar and Ujjain Colleges and a few schools teach gymnastics and possess cricket clubs. The Lashkar College holds annual sports which are attended by His Highness the Maharaja and the Resident, Gwalior. It is proposed to make better arrangements for physical education in both the colleges when the buildings are completed.

Education is still free throughout the State.

There are six Boarding Houses in connection with the colleges and schools of the State.

With regard to school buildings the Victoria College at Lashkar has made fair progress; and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation about the end of 1896. Plans and estimates have also been prepared for a new college building at Ujjain. Two school buildings at Kolaras and Shajapur were completed and occupied during the year. A better class of houses for village schools is being gradually acquired with the help of the District officials and zamindars.

The educational record for the year shows signs of progress in several directions. Arrangements have been made during the year for payment of all salaries at head-quarters instead of at different Tehsils. The pay of the teachers in charge of primary schools has been raised from R6 per mensem to R8 per mensem. Where there are two teachers in a school the pay of the head-master

has been fixed at Rs. 10 per mensem and that of his assistant at Rs. 6. The staff of the schools has been strengthened so far as funds admitted, and it has been made a rule to employ the natives of the State as far as practicable. The office of the so-called Director of Public Instruction hitherto maintained at Ujjain was abolished from the 5th June 1895 and the savings utilized in opening new primary schools, etc. Regulations have been made for the more frequent, thorough, and efficient inspection of schools, and a more systematic scheme of returns has been introduced insuring accuracy.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

18. Mr. H. F. White, late Secretary, Public Works Department, to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, was appointed Chief Engineer of the Gwalior State in June 1895. The office of the Minister for Public Works was abolished, Mr. White working under the direct orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and the State Public Works Department was re-organized with three divisions and ten sub-divisions. The divisions formed are as under :—

- (1) Mr. H. H. Lake, District Engineer, Gwalior.
- (2) Mr. H. D. Williamson, District Engineer, Guna.
- (3) Mr. H. Morton, District Engineer, Malwa.

The year's allotment was rupees seven lakhs which was subsequently supplemented by grants aggregating R7,93,231 for works previously carried on by agency other than that of the Public Works Department. Out of the total grant of R14,93,231, R9,48,953 were expended during the year under report.

Original Civil Buildings.—The works of importance carried on in the year were :—

- (1) The completion of the Victoria College, the clock tower of which is in course of construction—estimated cost R5,73,043.
- (2) The Memorial Hospital. The grounds have been cleaned and final finishing of fixtures, etc., has been carried out. Estimated cost R3,22,365.
- (3) Stables for His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia—estimated cost R1,01,501. These are handsome blocks of buildings on Mr. Harris's designs, fitted with every convenience necessary for stabling and fitted with water-supply for flushing drains and keeping the buildings clean.

Other works of less importance which were in progress during the year were :—

- (4) The Alijah Club at Morar—estimated cost R23,334. The club is a gift to the station from His Highness the Maharaja and comprises a library, reading-room, whist-room, billiard-room, Badminton-shed, tennis-courts, also a carriage shed.
- (5) Jail at Mungaoli—estimated cost R32,813.
- (6) New Subat at Neemuch—estimated cost R40,227.
- (7) District Engineer's office and residence at Guna—estimated cost R12,396.

Original Works—Communications.—No new roads were started during the year but several in progress in 1894-95 were considerably pushed forward this year.

Amongst the more important roads were :—

- (1) Ambah-Mahgaon Road—estimated cost R1,48,444, now completed.
- (2) Bhind Fort Road—estimated cost R10,580. The work is principally in the town, and cannot make rapid progress owing to obstructions. The making of masonry side drain and kerbing form the principal items in construction.
- (3) Guna-Bajrangarh Road—estimated cost R26,544. The consolidation of the metal remained to be carried out next rains.
- (4) Kethora-Kurwai-Sironj Road—estimated cost R43,855. Consolidation to be done next rains.
- (5) Bhilsa road completed. Estimated cost R14,916.
- (6) Mungaoli road completed. Estimated cost R11,736.
- (7) Mandasaur-Partabgarh Road—estimated cost R70,458. A bridge of five spans of 25 feet completed. The height of the bridge is 40 feet above the bed. Consolidation to be done next rains.
- (8) Neemuch-Jowad Road. Estimated cost R21,199. Completed.

Contribution Works.—Under this head extensive and important works were in progress, the principal being :—

Military—

- (1) Kolaras Barracks. Estimated cost R93,313. There are blocks of building for Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. The barracks are completed.
- (2) Mungaoli Barracks. Estimated cost R69,392. Accommodation for Infantry and Cavalry only.
- (3) Stables for Imperial Service Cavalry, Morar. Estimated cost R21,000. These were begun in the middle of January and completed within the year. They will afford shelter to 600 horses.

Civil—

- (4) Palace for His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia at Ujjain. Estimated cost R4,41,272. The grant in excess of the estimated amount is for furnishing. The front blocks and wings have the walls complete to roof of upper story. The central and back blocks have only just been begun, as the Maharaja contemplated at first building only the façade and wings.
- (5) The construction of His Highness's railway from Baraghat to Morar has been completed at a cost of R10,461.
- (6) Susera Railway. This is a railway on the 2 feet gauge to the Maharaja's shooting box constructed from Morar to Susera, 7 miles. Estimated cost R41,958. The line was begun in February 1895 and was open to take His Excellency the Viceroy over it to Susera at the end of October 1895. Mr. Lake, District Engineer, and Mr. Smith, Supervisor, worked very hard in pushing on this little railway.

Surveys for a railway from Baraghat to Mohona, 33 miles, were carried out in the cold season, and the project is under preparation. Should the Darbar decide upon carrying out the project, the necessary sanction of Government will be applied for.

- (7) Pandharpur Works. Estimated cost R20,394.
- (8) Shrigonda building. Estimated cost R11,242.

These (7 and 8) embrace extensive repairs to certain State buildings in the Pandharpur and Ahmednagar districts in the Deccan.

Repairs to communications.—About 800 miles of metalled roads are maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,44,243 as under:—

Rs. 72,000	in Gwalior Division.
„ 23,558	in Guna do.
„ 50,872	in Malwa do.

VIII.—POST OFFICES.

19. The State Postal Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Pandit Shiva Charan, Post-master General.

The following extract showing letters and parcels despatched and received during the year is made from the Post-master General's report:—

YEAR.	DESPATCHED.					RECEIVED.				
	Paid.	Bearing.	Registered.	Parcel.	Service articles.	Paid.	Bearing.	Registered.	Parcel.	Service articles.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1894-95	24,60,034	3,24,016	69,610	32,042	4,02,012	25,58,702	3,29,992	83,342	24,470	5,65,530
1895-96	25,00,181	3,03,714	84,170	42,680	5,53,553	24,02,533	3,15,526	93,533	29,719	5,61,952

There has been a steady increase in the despatch and receipt of articles of all kinds, except in the unpaid or bearing articles.

The Gwalior Service Stamps were introduced during the year and rules were framed for the guidance of all the State Departments.

On the opening of the Guna-Bina Railway arrangements were made for the conveyance of the mails for Mungaoli and Bajrangarh, etc., by that railway.

Runners' lines were established between the new tehsils and subats created during the year and the nearest Post Offices for the despatch of public business.

Arrangements were made for the payment of the salaries of the School Staff and the Land Records Establishment through the Post Offices. This is undoubtedly a step taken in the right direction and it is hoped that the Postal Department will now be more freely utilized for remittances of State money.

In the course of the winter tour opportunity was taken by His Highness the Maharaja Sindbia and the Resident, Gwalior, of inspecting the State Post Offices which were found in a satisfactory condition.

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income during the year is shown to be	1,11,774	9	1
And the Postal expenditure	99,598	15	1
Balance to the credit of the State	12,180	10	0

The system of the remittances of money by means of money orders shows steady progress.

	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State.	3,26,611	7	4
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices.	10,37,103	11	9
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances.	3,24,983	14	7
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices' remittances.	3,71,152	13	6

The number of Post Offices of all kinds, letter-boxes and postmen during 1894 and 1895 were as below:—

	1894.	1895.
Head Post Offices	15	14
Sub Post Offices	60	60
Branch Post Offices	29	35
Letter-boxes	198	238
Postmen	126	126
Village postmen	64	64

Six new branch Post Offices and 40 letter-boxes were opened during the year, and one Head Post Office was closed.

The following table shows the State runners and mail cart lines over which mails were carried during 1894 and 1895:—

	1894.	1895.
Number of State runners Lines	42	42
Do. mail cart do.	3	2
Do. chowkies do.	167	167

No mail robbery case is reported to have occurred during the year.

Four cases of mis-appropriation of money by the State Postal employes were detected and the culprits were brought to justice.

IX.—MEDICAL.

20. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts.

The Department has been re-inforced by the addition of an Assistant Medical Officer in the person of Dr. H. D. McCulloch who during the touring season was employed in the control of vaccination, in the inspection of District dispensaries, and in affording surgical aid amongst the people in the out-lying portions of the State.

The number of State dispensaries in Northern Gwalior, namely, 15, underwent no change.

The total number of “in” and “out-door” patients treated in all the 15 dispensaries was larger than in the previous year, being 112,924 in the year under report against 88,474 in 1894. Year by year the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the State has steadily increased. More than twenty-three times the number of patients are now being treated than in 1886, when the number of patients was 4,812, and though this is fairly satisfactory, many districts still remain outside the sphere of the State charitable medical relief.

The following table compares the figures for the years 1894 and 1895:—

DISPENSARIES.	OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED.		IN-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED.		TOTAL.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1. Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	16,040	18,924	876	891	16,916	19,815
2. Women's Hospital „	6,304	4,691	374	323	5,678	5,014
3. Gwalior Civil Dispensary	9,200	9,474	23	96	9,223	9,570
4. Janak Ganj Branch Civil Dispensary, Lashkar	7,875	23,512	...	...	7,875	23,512
5. Sabalgarh Civil Dispensary	6,206	6,465	170	120	6,376	6,585
6. Mungaoli „	4,463	4,700	9	31	4,472	4,731
7. Ambah „	5,415	5,210	90	94	5,505	5,304
8. Jaura „	4,538	4,710	49	64	4,587	4,774
9. Bhandra „	3,980	3,715	...	...	3,980	3,715
10. Morar „	6,156	5,864	31	26	6,187	5,890
11. Narwar „	10,115	11,107	116	115	10,231	11,222
12. Sipri „	1,649	2,031	...	25	1,649	2,056
13. Kolaras „	1,423	1,473	...	...	1,423	1,473
14. Karera „	4,271	5,275	5	36	4,276	5,311
15. Bhind „	96	3,915	...	37	96	3,952
TOTAL	86,731	111,066	1,743	1,858	88,474	112,924

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,858 against 1,743 in 1894, showing an increase of 115. Of 1,858 in-patients brought under treatment, 963 were cured, 468 relieved, 207 discharged, 106 died, and 114 remained under treatment at the close of year. Of the 106 deaths, 56 occurred in the men's dispensary and 15 in women's hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in the out-district dispensaries. The fatal cases were chiefly due to diseases of respiratory, digestive, urinary and nervous systems and to injuries.

The total number of out-door patients treated was 111,066 against 86,731 in 1894. The increase principally centred in the Janak Ganj (Lashkar) Branch Dispensary, men's dispensary, Lashkar, and in the Blind Dispensary.

The following statement shows the principal diseases treated during 1895 as compared with 1894:—

	1891.	1895.
Small-pox	2	16
Cholera	567	5
Skin diseases	13,293	18,210
Malarial fevers	11,383	14,450
Diseases of respiratory system	9,339	11,894
Diseases of digestive system including dysentery	11,114	9,945
Ulcers	6,324	8,019
Rheumatic affections	4,322	5,545
Diseases of the eye	4,247	5,324
Diseases of connective tissue	4,009	6,719
Injuries	2,650	3,198
Diseases of nervous system	2,463	2,803
Venereal diseases	2,090	3,391
Diseases of spleen	1,124	1,304
Diseases of the ear	2,908	3,378

There was no epidemic cholera, save a few isolated cases in the districts. Small-pox was frequent, especially in March, April and June. Except in the diseases of the digestive system, there was an increase in all the diseases noted, most notably in skin diseases, malarious fevers, and diseases of the respiratory organs.

There were 409 major surgical operations performed during the year against 253 in the preceding year. Of these, 8 cases proved fatal, 2 in men's dispensary and 3 in women's hospital, Lashkar, and 3 in the district dispensaries.

Minor operations performed numbered 3,824 against 3,094 in 1894.

Vaccination.—47,147 children were vaccinated during the year as compared with 39,550 in 1894 as detailed below:—

	1891.	1895.
Males	20,574	24,910
Females	18,976	22,237
	<u>39,550</u>	<u>47,147</u>

Classified according to castes or creeds the figures stand as below:—

	1894.	1895.
Christians	7	11
Mahomédans	994	1,321
Hindus	23,473	28,211
Other castes	15,076	17,604
	<u>39,550</u>	<u>47,147</u>

Of these, 44,503 were successful against 38,147 in the preceding year, and 2,644 against 1,403 in 1894 were unsuccessful.

The Vaccination Department was placed under the immediate supervision of Dr. McCulloch, Assistant Medical Officer; and though the increase in the number of vaccine operations is not very large, still the instructions which the vaccinators received from him, and the introduction of animal lymph, together with the personal inspection he was able to make, will further the work of vaccination in no small degree.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Five cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year in which two persons (one man and one boy) were killed and three injured.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY, }
The 27th April 1896. }

I. MACIVOR, *Major,*
Officiating Resident, Gwalior.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1895-96.

I.—GENERAL.

The rainfall for the year was 34 inches, or about 20 inches below the average. It fell however at opportune times for the Kharif crops which were excellent throughout the Agency. The early cessation of the rains in the middle of September, it was feared, would seriously affect the Rabi crops; it did to some extent on the northern and eastern sides of the Agency; but in all other parts, and especially in Narsingarh the outturn was good. Owing to the light rainfall many tanks did not fill, and so reduced the area of irrigation for opium cultivation. Although somewhat deficient in quantity, the quality of the opium produce was very good.

In the Seronj Pargana of Tonk there was a failure in the wheat crops which has created some local distress. His Highness the Nawab has sanctioned special grants for relief works, which it is hoped will suffice for meeting the present want.

There was considerable scarcity throughout the Bhopal State until the Kharif crops were gathered, and had there been another year of bad harvests, extensive relief measures would have been necessary. Cholera was prevalent throughout the rainy months. Some 1,000 deaths occurred in the city and suburbs of Bhopal, the epidemic was prolonged owing to the number of poor who crowded in to avail themselves of the food supplies generously distributed by Her Highness, and also by the bad quality of grain and flour supplied by the local buniahs.

Major Meade went on furlough on 1st May, and was relieved by Captain Impey till the 27th June, when Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane held temporary charge till my arrival on 11th July.

Lieutenant Windham, the Boundary Settlement Officer, left for Rajputana in April; his post remained vacant until Lieutenant Knox arrived on the 9th January.

Major E. S. Masters succeeded Colonel Peart as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion on 17th July, when Captain C. H. Dawson from the Erinpura Irregular Force became the Second-in-Command.

The Political Agent's tour was unavoidably delayed, first, by His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, and then, the succession at Narsingarh, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Kurwai and Pathari demanded his presence at those places for some time. Later on the Bilkisgunj, Ashta, and Jawar districts were visited, as well as Shujalpur in Gwalior, and the States of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Maksudangarh, the Sothalia Thakurate, and the Devipura and Bairisia parganas of the Bhopal State.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bhopal for a few days in November, and later on, after the Ramzan in March.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Elgin paid a short visit to Bhopal on the 4th and 5th November. Her Highness much regretted that the visit could not be prolonged, and with her usual loyalty, did her utmost to entertain her illustrious visitors.

His Excellency inspected Her Highness's regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, and Her Excellency Lady Elgin visited the Lansdowne Maternity School.

The Rajas of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, and the Nawabs of Kurwai and Mahomedgarh had the honour of being received by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Raja of Narsingarh, owing to sickness, was unable to attend.

II.—POLITICAL.

Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begam has enjoyed good health and remained at her capital throughout the year. Munshi Muhammad Imtiaz Ali is still her Wazir. Owing to the bad crops of two previous years, and efforts to relieve distress, the State Exchequer has suffered heavily, and expenditure has been curtailed.

A commodious and well situated jail is urgently required. The present old range of buildings situated on the bund between the two lakes is ill-suited for the purpose, as it is terribly overcrowded, and is a source of pollution to the city water supply. Her Highness has sanctioned the erection of a new building, but its construction is delayed from year to year.

I have represented to Her Highness that a purer supply of drinking water from the upper lake, and the removal of sanitary trenches from their present unsuitable situation are works which might well be at once put in hand, and that the powerful water wheel, which is now only used for forcing water through the city, might, without much outlay, and with distinct advantage, be utilised for State workshops, and introducing modern appliances for the advantage of her capital.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has been completed, and is now being worked by the Indian Midland Railway. It was opened for goods traffic early in November, but passenger traffic was delayed till 11th instant. There has been a considerable saving in expenditure from the original estimates; it would, perhaps, be better to spend more money, and to consider the public convenience, in the way of raised platforms, and more accommodation at the stations.

Feeder roads towards the new line may, with advantage, be constructed.

REGARDING MINOR STATES.

Rajgarh.—Numerous complaints against the Revenue Administration of the State were brought to my notice when on tour. The Chief has promised to go into the cases himself, and to inspect some of the allotments. I strongly urged on His Highness the advisability of procuring a thoroughly trained native official to carry on the duties of Kamdar under his direct supervision.

The Chief may be commended on his liberal expenditure for putting the Moghia settlement at Bunnū, where all the State Moghias are now located, on a satisfactory footing.

Narsingarh.—Rajah Mehtab Singh died on 7th November without issue or adopting. The appointment of his successor has been fully discussed with the leading Thakurs and the several Ranis of the State. The decision of the Government of India is awaited. Meanwhile State business has been quietly carried on by a Council working directly under the Political Agent.

Khilchipur.—The Chief continues to rule well and quietly, and has agreed to accept Government coinage for the use of his State at an early date. The settlement of Moghias is progressing favourably. A good fair-weather road will be commenced during the next rains between Khilchipur and Rajgarh.

Maksudangarh.—The State continues to be carefully managed by the Superintendent, Ghulam Haider Khan. Attention has been called to opening out the forests and taking up more waste land for cultivation. The settlement of Moghias in one place is being carried out.

Satalia.—The young Thakur, an intelligent youth, is anxious to rule, and has for some time, under the Kamdar, been learning State work and exploring the country. His knowledge of revenue matters, however, is still limited, so I arranged with his grandmother, who carries on State affairs, that his assumption of powers should be deferred till next cold weather.

Kurwai.—Matters have now come to a financial crisis. Enquiries have elicited the fact that the indebtedness of the State has been going on for years, and during the management of the present Nawab's father. Final orders for the management of the State are awaited.

Pathari.—Here, too, matters have come to a crisis, and the State is now under management. The debts are heavy, and it will take many years of careful administration to restore confidence, and any prosperity.

The Gwalior districts of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda, with the guaranteed holding of Agra Barkhera were during September transferred from this Agency to the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior.

III.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The introduction of British currency into the Bhopal and adjoining States has been well considered throughout the year. Her Highness has closed her mints for some time and is anxious to substitute British rupees for the Bhopali rupees now current; the depreciation of the latter coin has so far made any change prohibitive, as a loss of more than 25 per cent. would be incurred. Owing to bad harvests there has been but little export trade during the last two years, and so the supply of Government rupees to the State has been very limited. With good harvests a development of the export trade may be anticipated which should sufficiently appreciate the Bhopali coinage to allow of the substitution of a Government currency.

The revenues of the local funds of the Sehore Station continue to show a satisfactory increase ever since the collection of octroi dues and other taxes have been directly supervised by the Superintendent under the Political Agent's orders.

IV.—TRADE.

The opium returns show that 989½ chests have passed the scales at Bhopal in 1895-96 as compared with 1,248 chests in the previous year.

There were no exports of grain, but it was imported freely into the State. Large quantities of tilli (oil-seeds) were exported to Bombay towards the end of the year. Trade prospects have improved.

V.—JUDICIAL.

The appended statements A and B show cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—POLICE.

The police force in the Sehore Station has been reorganized, their pay increased, and better supervision provided for. They have been successful in detecting crime and have worked out some robbery cases very creditably.

VII.—DAKAITI.

Fifty-two dakaitis occurred within the limits of the Agency during the past year. Property plundered amounted to R23,325, while only R962 were recovered, 34 of the offenders have been convicted, and there are now in the Bhopal Jail over 150 dakaitis awaiting trial.

Most of the dakaitis in Bhopal territory occurred in the eastern and south-eastern districts where great scarcity prevailed; a few were the work of professional hands, who seem to have been sometimes assisted by local officials.

The Moghia class, owing to the success of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in bringing to justice most of the offenders in the big Bhunnas dakaiti and also owing to the improved supervision over them at their homes, are now by no means so active.

Great credit is due to the Rajgarh police who quite unaided followed up the notorious Jamadar dakait Lakka with nine of his followers into Bhartpur territory, where, with the prompt and able assistance of the Imperial Service Cavalry, the whole party were captured, and are now under trial at Sehore.

A large gang of Goojar dakaitis from the banks of the Chumbal in the Dholepore State, who for some years have been infesting Jhallawar and the adjacent States, were dispersed by Thakur Chatar Sal of Mangalgarh in the Bhopal State, who, with his followers, bravely attacked the gang, killing 2 and wounding 7.

The Thagi and Dakaiti Department, owing probably to frequent changes among the Inspectors, and the numerous arrests of previous years, have not made many arrests. They were, however, instrumental in getting 11 convictions and made a good capture, in the Jhallawar State, of Moti, a noted Moghia dakait.

During February Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, joined me in camp, when we personally inspected all the Moghia holdings in the Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Khilchipur and Maksudangarh States. Great improvements are being carried on. The States may be congratulated on their efforts to concentrate the Moghias in one or two villages, and on their expenditure in providing sufficient and good land for cultivation and grazing, and also cattle for ploughing, etc. There is still much to do, and it remains to be seen if the Moghias will be industrious, and show a proper appreciation of all that has been done for them.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

The Sehore schools for boys and girls were inspected in February by Mr. Browning, the Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces. His report was very satisfactory and speaks well for the head-mastership of Mr. Mears, who has just retired after a connection with the school of nearly 30 years. It is now a matter for consideration whether the expenditure cannot well be reduced, and the course of instruction made more practical.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads in the State progress slowly—one from Bhopal to Bairsia, a distance of about 30 miles, is under construction, while another road, of the same distance, from the capital through Doraha to the Narsingarh Road although commenced some eight years ago, is still unfinished.

The new barracks for the use of Her Highness's Imperial Service Regiment of Cavalry are now completed, but cannot be occupied owing to an insufficient water-supply.

At Sehore there is much room for improvement in the Public Works. They will now be transferred to the charge of the Executive Engineer at Indore.

X.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant Knox disposed of the cases noted in the margin before his return from camp on 19th March. There are now no more boundary cases to be disposed of in this Agency.

- 1 Gwalior *versus* Indore.
- 1 Indore *versus* Khilchipur.
- 1 Khilchipur *versus* Jhallawar.
- 3 Rajgarh *versus* Narsingarh.
- 1 Rajgarh *versus* Satalia.

XI.—MEDICAL.

The detailed reports on hospital and vaccination work have been submitted separately through the Civil Administrative Medical Officer. Two hundred and thirty major operations were performed during the year as compared with 201 of the previous year. From what I saw on tour, vaccination work appears to be well carried on, and popular among the poor people. More money might well be expended in the Bhopal State on medicines and surgical instruments, and if the Agency Surgeon was consulted more freely on medical matters, it would be better for the public welfare.

Miss A. Niebel, M.D., when not on leave, carried on the work of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. She is now on eight months' leave, and her duties are performed by the Native Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Miss Niebel has done much good work which should be more appreciated by the State, her place will be hard to fill so well should she not return to Bhopal.

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

CHAPTER IV.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1895-96.

I.—GENERAL.

The Kharif crops were average, but the Rabi was poor owing to scarcity of water. There was, however, no actual distress, though the deficient rainfall caused tanks and wells in the more hilly tracts to dry up more than usual. On the whole, the year was not an unfavourable one.

During the year, the following officers held charge of the Agency :—

Captain A. F. de Laessöe from 1st to 28th April 1895.

Captain L. S. Newmarch, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, held charge of the Agency from 28th April to 17th May 1895 in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman from 17th May to 21st October 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford from 22nd October 1895 to 16th March 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke from the 17th March till the end of the year.

Surgeon-Major R. Baker, M.D., was in medical charge from 1st to 23rd April 1895, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke held the appointment of Agency Surgeon from 24th April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Major G. Collins held command of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

In June 1895 Lieutenant Bannerman installed Raja Udey Singh on the Jhabua gadi. In September 1895, he visited Dhar, Manpur, Barwani, and the various Moghia colonies in the Badnawar Pargana of the Dhar District. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, whilst inspecting the Moghia settlement.

Colonel D. W. K. Barr, O.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Colonel Gaisford, visited the States of Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani and Dhar, returning to Indore on 1st March 1896.

II.—POLITICAL.

Gwalior.—No reports are received from the Darbar. The general amalgamation of executive and judicial offices was extended to Amjhera.

Indore.—No reports are received from the Darbar.

The old quarrel with Dhar is still unsettled, the Indore Darbar continuing to levy on exports from Nimanpur a duty, which, whatever the name may be, is nothing more or less than transit duty.

Dhar.—His Highness the Maharaja is still an invalid and under constant medical treatment.

The jurisdiction case between the Darbar and the Bhumias referred to in the last year's report is not yet finally settled.

The revenue survey is making fair progress and the work where completed has been checked by the Diwan who made a tour of inspection through the State.

The cold weather crops suffered chiefly from rust, and revenue remissions have been sanctioned to the amount of ₹20,000.

Kuksi, which was destroyed by fire as reported last year, is being rapidly rebuilt and owes a great deal to the timely assistance afforded by the Darbar.

Good work has been done by the Dhar Courts who owing to the appointment of an additional judge and a special commission have succeeded in clearing off some very heavy arrears.

Jhabua.—On the 7th June 1895 Raja Udey Singh was placed on the gadi by the Political Agent but the State practically remains under the management of the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

One-fourth of the net revenue of the State will be paid as succession nazarana, while a khilat of the value of one-fourth of the nazarana was sanctioned. As the debts still are considerable, the nazarana will be paid in four instalments.

On the 16th February 1896, Raja Udey Sing was married to the granddaughter of the Rawatji of Deogarh (Udeypur).

The State has, as usual, been well administered by the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

The Thandla-Pitlawad boundary demarcation, which ought to have been completed, has been delayed owing apparently to the obstructiveness of the Indore Motamid.

It is satisfactory to note that the revenue steadily increases without the imposition of new taxes.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Partab Singh is still at the Daly College, Indore.

The State has been well administered during the year by the Superintendent, Ram Kishen Punt, assisted by Wamon Rao Bapuji, Sadr Amin.

Barwani.—The State has lost the valuable services of Rao Bahadur Nilkant Janardan Kirtani, who held the post of Superintendent of Barwani for the last 14 months and who died on 8th March 1896.

Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, the Diwan of Sailana, has been elected successor to the deceased.

The administration has been good and the State holds three lakhs in Government securities in addition to the usual cash balance.

Mr. Clabby, the Forest Officer lent to the State, has examined all the forests, demarcated considerable tracts and regulated the accounts system. The receipts for the year were R22,000 against R8,000 in the preceding year.

Jobat.—Nand Kuwarba of Jheeran, the 2nd Rani of Rana Sarup Singh, died during the year.

The revenue of the State increased from R28,614 to R30,065.

Guaranteed Estates.—On the 25th November 1895, Sawai Singh Bhumia of Bharudpura died, leaving an infant son Mugat Singh whose succession has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The average annual income is about R4,000. The debt amounts to R1,351.

On 3rd June 1895, Moti Singh Bhumia of Kotideh died, without issue. The Government of India have recognized Daulat Singh, brother of the deceased, as successor to the estate.

The annual income is about R1,200 and the debt amounts to R1,580.

Dotria.—Kamdar Martand Rao was dismissed and succeeded by Madho Rao Bapuji, late Kamdar of Jobat.

III.—TRADE.

The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 438, against 757½ in the preceding year.

The estimated value of the traffic on the Agra-Bombay road was R8,34,304, *vide* Appendix II attached.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

Civil suits.—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits in all States in the Agency except Indore and Gwalior:—

	Number.	Value.
		R
Dhar	2,334	1,78,986
Jhabua	1,204	89,955
Ali Rajpur	170	25,405
Barwani	1,147	87,700
Jobat	8	308
Bagode	138	6,083
Dotria	23	825

V.—POLICE.

The strength of the Police force remains unaltered. Arrangements have been made for more efficient instruction.

Jamadar Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Deputy Road Superintendent, Agra-Bombay Road, remained in command of the road and Bhumia Police Force throughout the year.

Under the re-organization scheme of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department 1 Inspector (Abad Khan), 1 Duffadar and 4 Najibs have been deputed for service in this Agency.

VI.—DAKAITI.

Twenty-four dakaitis were reported during the year. The total amount of property taken by dakuits during the year is valued at R7,936-8-3, of which R426-2-9 has been recovered.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The progress of education has been satisfactory. Appendix G showing the result is attached to this report.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown below :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	
	R	
Dhar	10,880	
Jhabua	1,539	
Ali Rajpur	1,676	
Barwani	5,964	
Jobat	170	

Dhar.—There are 21 State schools for boys and 1 for girls and 26 private schools. The total number of boys attending the schools is 1,020 and the number of girls 32. In the private schools the attendance was 773.

Three boys out of 6 passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University from the Dhar School and 6 out of 10 passed the Central India Schools Examination.

Of the 12 stipendiary students maintained by the State, 8 are prosecuting their studies in various Art Colleges, 1 in the Medical College at Bombay, and 3 in the Medical School at Indore. The total annual expenditure under Education is Rs10,880.

Sirdarpur.—The average number of boys attending the Regimental school at Sirdarpore was 73.

In the Bazar School at Sirdarpore the average number of attendance was 59.

Manpur.—There are three schools at Manpur, Khurdi and Sherpur with 65 boys on the roll.

Jhabua.—There are seven schools in the State attended by 227 boys. Hindi is taught in 5 of these schools. One is a Sanskrit school and one a religious school. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs1,539.

At the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, a new series of Hindi text books compiled by Babu Keshava Chandra of Sarsa have been introduced in the Jhabua schools.

Ali Rajpur.—The State maintained during the year under report 7 preliminary Hindi Schools attended by 243 boys, at a cost of Rs1,677. Monthly stipends were given to 35 Bhil and Bhilala boys.

The average daily attendance was only 147 boys.

Barwani.—Has 9 schools for boys and 1 for girls, maintained at an annual cost of Rs5,963. One new school was opened at Pansemal during the year. The average daily attendance was 452.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dhar.—The work under this head was confined to the necessary repairs to the existing buildings and roads.

Jhabua.—A Darbar-hall and a guest-house are under construction.

A good deal of road work has been done mainly in connection with the Agent to the Governor-General's tour.

In *Ali Rajpur* a bund across the river near Ali Rajpur, and a building for State offices and Treasury are the original works undertaken during the year.

Ordinary and special repairs to buildings and roads were carried out and they were maintained in fair order.

The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs18,557.

Barwani.—The total expenditure incurred during the year in Public Works amounted to Rs49,717. The most important works started during the year are the buildings for the school and library.

The ordinary repairs to roads and buildings were also carried out.

The amounts spent on Public Works by the largest States in the Agency are noted below :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.
	Rs
Dhar	1,20,595
Jhabua	1,165
Ali Rajpur	18,557
Barwani	49,717
Jobat	2,406

BOUNDARIES.

There were 9 boundary dispute cases pending last year and 2 fresh cases were instituted during the year. Of these, 2 were settled by mutual settlement, 3 by Panchayat and 5 by investigation, leaving 1 village dispute case pending at the close of the year.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux was Boundary Settlement Officer during the year.

MEDICAL.

No report is received relating to Indore dispensaries.

At the other dispensaries in the Agency 128,490 persons were treated during the year.

Vaccination is very backward, only 5,756 are reported to have been vaccinated, but probably not one-half of the number of vaccinations was efficient. A small-pox epidemic which prevailed in parts of the Agency may have good results as it seems that the people have noticed that those vaccinated were not attacked or only slightly so, but only the establishment of a more efficient system of supervision can have any real effect.

The Dhar hospital has been considerably improved and the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpore is being continually expanded owing to larger requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission have received a large grant of land by the Maharaja of Dhar for the construction of a Female Hospital and Mission House in the town of Dhar.

The currency reform is progressing satisfactorily, and there is a sensible diminution in the number of Native States coin current. The only difficulties are caused by the maintenance of the old currency in Holkar and Gwalior territory.

CAMP MANPUR; }
The 9th May 1896. }

A. F. DELAESSÖE, Captain,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

Report on the Malwa Political Agency for 1895-96.

I.—GENERAL.

Season, crops and health.—The rainfall has been insufficient everywhere, resulting in a poor out-turn of crops. The Kharif harvest, however, has not been far below the average and has averted any actual scarcity of food grains.

Owing to scarcity and distress being apprehended in other provinces, the Darbars in this Agency also have been warned and advised to adopt relief measures in case of necessity arising in their districts. Fortunately this has not yet arisen, as there are said to be sufficient stocks of jawar to enable the people to carry themselves on for the next three or four months. A great scarcity of water, however, prevails in some districts and extra expenditure is being incurred in Rutlam and other States to sink and deepen wells. In this State Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned for this purpose. The cotton crop was above the average. But there has been a fall in its price and this has reduced the profits of the cultivators.

The prospects of opium which appeared unfavourable at first greatly improved in March and an average crop has been collected which will enable the ryots to pay their rents without difficulty.

Wheat and gram have yielded a short harvest.

Cholera prevailed from June to October, there being reported 971 deaths out of 1,576 attacks.

An epidemic of small-pox has prevailed in Neemuch, Agār and other districts owing to the hot-weather having set in early.

The cow-pox has also carried off many cattle.

MOVEMENT OF OFFICERS.

Colonel (now Major-General) M. G. Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., having proceeded on two months' privilege leave and subsequently on the Pamir Boundary Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money was appointed Officiating Political Agent, West Malwa, on 2nd April. The latter was absent on two months' privilege leave from 16th August to 15th October, during which period Major F. H. R. Drummond, Central India Horse, acted as Political Agent.

On 27th November the Western Malwa Agency having been separated from the command of the Central India Horse, at Agar, Captain A. F. Pinhey was appointed on special duty to reorganize the Agency at Neemuch, which appointment he has held till the end of the year.

Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., was Medical Officer of the Western Malwa Agency at Agar from 1st to 9th April. He was succeeded by Surgeon-Captain T. Shaw, who held the appointment till 2nd August. Surgeon-Major R. Baker, M.A., M.D., succeeded the latter and ceased to be the Agency Surgeon at Agar on 27th November consequent on the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to Neemuch, as above stated. Lieutenant A. B. Drummond was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Malwa on 16th October, which appointment he has held till the end of the year.

ANNUAL TOUR.

Captain Pinhey met the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India during his cold-weather tour at Sitamau and Jaora in the middle of December

and marched with his camp to Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam whence the Agent to the Governor-General proceeded towards the Bhopawar Agency.

The Political Agent then revisited Sailana and Piploda and arrived at Agar *viâ* Mandawal and Mehidpore on 16th January. After a week's halt here, he marched to Sitamau and returned to Neemuch, the head-quarters of the Agency, *viâ* Naraingarh and Mulhargurh on 2nd February.

The Political Agent was thus enabled to visit all the principal States during his cold-weather tour.

II.—POLITICAL.

The introduction of the British Indian rupee into the smaller States of this Agency has been practically carried out during the year, the idea being viewed with favour by all the Chiefs and their officials. This may cause temporary inconvenience to local trade, but in the end its advantages will be appreciated by all. At present this reform has been partial, as in the greater portion of the Agency which belongs to Sindhia and Holkar the local coin is in circulation, and unless this is changed, the reform cannot be considered a general one in this Agency. It is to be hoped that these Darbars also may be induced to adopt the British Indian currency to facilitate trade which is expanding owing to the extension of the railway in this Agency.

The affairs in the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Jhallawar and Tonk, in this Agency, have been going on as usual. The only important event to notice in them is as follows:—

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia paid a hurried visit to Ujjain in June, and His Highness again visited this place in March, when he was accompanied by the Resident, Gwalior. The Political Agent, Malwa, met His Highness at Ujjain and accompanied him during his short tour of inspection through Malwa.

JAORA.

His Highness Mahomed Iftikhar Ali Khan, the young Nawab, was installed as successor to his father, the late Nawab, by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India at Jaora on 29th July. The installation Darbar was attended by all the principal jagirdars, officials and merchants of the State.

Representatives of His Highness Maharaja Holkar were also present on this occasion.

Some of the subordinate Thakurs, however, did not attend on the pretext that the seats allotted for them at the Darbar were not suitable to their rank and precedence. For this insubordination some of the Thakurs were punished by attachment of their villages and others by infliction of fines. Those whose villages have been attached still persist in their contumacious conduct and their villages consequently have remained under attachment.

The affairs of the State during the minority are being ably conducted under the supervision of this office by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, in whom the late Nawab had full confidence.

The large debt against this State, which in 1885 had amounted to 16 lakhs of rupees, has been cleared off this year, and the annual surplus will, in future, be spent on Public Works.

Lieutenant the Honourable A. F. Napier has been appointed Tutor to His Highness the young Nawab, who has joined the Daly College at Indore.

RUTLAM.

His Highness Sujjan Singh, the young Raja, continues to study at the Daly College at Indore under Mr. Gunion, the Principal of the College, and Mr. Herbert, His Highness's Tutor.

The marriage of the sister of the Raja with the Maharaja of Rewah was celebrated with great *éclat* at Rutlam on 9th February. Among other guests His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Sir Pertab Singh, and His Highness the Raja of Sailana were present on this occasion. This marriage gave general satisfaction at Rutlam.

At the special invitation of the Maharaja of Jodhpore the young Raja of Rutlam proceeded, at the end of March, with his tutor, to Jodhpore for the Horse Fair there.

The three Ranis of Rutlam went in March on a week's pilgrimage to Dakore in Guzerat.

The State continues to be well managed by Khan Bahadur O. Rustamji, the Diwan, under the supervision of this Agency during the minority of the Chief who is now 17 years of age.

SAILANA.

His Highness Dulé Singh, the Raja of Sailana, died at his capital on 11th October at the age of 55 years. He had long been a great invalid, having lost a limb by amputation. Though extravagant he was amenable to good advice and was popular with all his subjects. Latterly he had become reconciled to his adopted son, Kuar Jeswant Singh. Jeswant Singh was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India as successor to the late Raja on 23rd December at Sailana during the annual tour.

A succession Nazarana will be levied from this State by Government under the rules.

The present Chief is ably assisted in the administration by his Kamdar, Khan Bahadur Khory, who has, however, been recently appointed Diwan at Barwani. The question of the Sayer dispute between Rutlam and Sailana, which appeared to have been set at rest by the agreement made between those States by the Government of India in 1887, has now been re-opened by the latter State on the ground that the Sailana interests were not fully considered in this settlement, and the result is that Sailana has to pay as compensation to Rutlam more than what Sailana actually collects as Sayer Revenue.

His Highness Raja Jeswant Singh also paid a visit to Jodhpore during the Horse Fair there to which he was specially invited.

SITAMAU.

His Highness the Raja whose affairs have been placed in the hands of a Kamdar has given less trouble during the year. He met the Agent to the Governor-General at his own capital in December and expressed to him his approval of the present arrangements at Sitamau.

All personal and State expenditure of the Chief is now controlled by a Budget which is annually framed by the Kamdar and submitted to the Agency.

During the annual tour the Political Agent looked closely into the financial position of the State and was satisfied with the accuracy of the statements prepared by the Kamdar.

PIPLODA.

The management is creditable to the Thakur who personally conducts it. His Sayer dispute with Jaora is still pending.

GUARANTEED ESTATES.

Diwan Hari Singh of Lalgah has nearly attained his majority. His affairs are still being managed by the mother of the young Diwan and his old Kamdar Daulatram.

There is nothing of importance to record in other estates.

III.—TRADE.

The prices of opium ruled very high in the beginning of the financial year, but fell towards the end of the year owing to sudden improvement in the prospects of the crop.

Apprehending scarcity this year, the Jhallawar officials in this Agency imposed restrictions on the export of grain from their districts, but the matter was at once brought to the notice of the Jhallawar authorities and it is trusted these restrictions will be removed.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Political Agent tried 7 criminal cases in his Court.

Neemuch.—Ten criminal appeals were received against the judgments of the Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch; in 8 the sentences of the lower Court were upheld, and in the remaining 2 reversed.

Four civil appeals were admitted against the decisions of the District Judge, Neemuch, in one only of which his order was reversed.

Owing to the transfer of the Agency to Neemuch, it is unnecessary to maintain the Agency Jail at Agar. A separate report on this subject was submitted recently to the Central India Agency.

Under Foreign Department Notification dated 24th January 1896, the Political Agent, Malwa, has been invested with judicial powers over the Rajputana-Malwa, Godra-Rutlam and Rutlam-Ujjain Railways.

V.—POLICE.

The States of Gwalior, Indore, Jaora and Rutlam maintain proper Police establishments, but the work done by their Police is still far from efficient.

VI.—DAKAITI.

Under the reorganization of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, a Sub-Agency, consisting of 1 Inspector and a few Najibs, has been established at this Agency during the year.

The revised rules for the control and settlement of criminal tribes in Central India and Rajputana have also been circulated to the States in this Agency.

The Moghias in the Agency have recently been inspected by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, in Central India, and the defects noticed by him in the working of the system have been brought to the notice of all Darbars and officials in this Agency.

The following dakaitis have been reported :—

	Cases.
Gwalior . . .	12
Indore . . .	8
Dewas (Junior Branch) . . .	3
Jhallawar Districts . . .	1
Jaora . . .	4
Rutlam . . .	4
Sailana . . .	1
Piploda . . .	1
TOTAL	<u>33</u>

A mail robbery was committed on 17th March at Jamal Khal near Sayat on the Agar-Jhalrapatan Road in Gwalior territory, but the mails have all been recovered. A further report is still awaited from the Gwalior officials on the subject.

VII.—EDUCATION.

There are good English schools at Jaora and Rutlam and the “Madho College” at Ujjain prepares students for higher examinations.

Mr. Johnstone, the Director of Public Instruction in Gwalior, visited some of the schools in Malwa this year during his tour.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Jaora.—A new Jail is under construction.

Rutlam.—A new Jail is under construction.

Roads.—The Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, has proposed the early construction of the section of the Piplia-Jhalrapatan Road between Bhanpura and the Jhallawar border. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to the Central India Agency.

The Ujjain-Bhopal and Ujjain-Rutlam lines are under construction.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond has settled 14 cases.

Recently he has been employed in the settlement of some cases in Guna Assistancy.

The boundary disputes between Begun (Meywar) and the States in this Agency to which allusion was made in the last year's report remain still unsettled.

X.—MEDICAL.

There is no medical establishment attached to this Agency, the allowance of R100 per mensem, which was drawn by the Agency Surgeon at Agar, having been abolished.

Dispensaries.—A return of the dispensaries will, it is presumed, be submitted direct by the Civil Administrative Medical Officer at Indore.

Vaccination is very backward in all States and districts in this Agency.

During the recent outbreak of small-pox in the vicinity of Neemuch, the Political Agent has had specially to apply for services of a Vaccinator to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer at Indore, who has kindly sent one to Neemuch.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

The guard of the Central India Horse quartered last year at Sitamau is now being withdrawn as its services are no longer required.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Vilayatis have been deported during the year from this Agency to Peshawar.

The annual Baijnath Fair near Agar for Horses and cattle was held as usual.

A statement of railway accidents is attached.

The following returns have been appended :—

- A. Civil Justice.
- B. Criminal Justice.
- C. Attendance of witnesses.
- D. Police.
- E. Jail.
- F. Provincial Revenue.
- F (a). Provincial General.
- H. Public Works from Local Funds.
- J. Post Office.
- K. Military.

NEEMUCH ;
The 22nd April 1896. }

S. G. KNOX, *Lient.*,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1895-96.

[Captain A. F. Pinhey, Political Assistant, 1st class, officiated for me from the 9th May to the 8th November while I was absent on six months' special leave.]

I.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall at Sutna was 42·01 as compared with 49·91 registered in the preceding year. At Rewah the figures were 35·31 and 54·31; and at Nagode 29·49 and 65·64 respectively.

The past year has been a most unfavourable one to the agriculturists; and as this is the fourth year in succession in which the harvests have been poor, and by far the worst of the four, the agricultural and labouring classes, especially the latter, are in great distress.

No rain fell during the months of September, October and November; the result of this was that both the Kharif and the Rabi crops were much injured. The wheat and linseed crops were very poor indeed; the seed gave hardly any return, not even enough to supply fresh seed.

I have given a full detail of the different crops and how they have suffered, in my report of the 18th March 1896.

At that time much was hoped from the mowha and mango crops, which were very promising. These hopes have not been realized. Cloudy weather destroyed 75 per cent. of the mohwa, and the mango crop has also suffered perhaps to the extent of 50 per cent.

There is no scarcity of grain for those who can afford to purchase it. An abundant supply, at fairly moderate rates, is brought by the railways.

Relief works have been started in all the States of this Agency, and for those who cannot work, poor houses, where food is issued gratis, have been started at Sutna, Rewah and Maihar.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health has not been at all good. Fever was prevalent in January and February. Small-pox and cholera broke out towards the end of February. The former is beginning to disappear, but the latter is still prevalent in almost all parts of the Agency, and there has been considerable mortality. According to the returns received from 14 places where statistics are kept, there have been 620 cases and 324 deaths, but this cannot represent anything like the total mortality.

III.—TOUR.

I paid frequent visits to Rewah and Nagode. On the 8th of January I visited Kothi and installed the young Raja. From there I went to Raigaon, Nagode, Unchehra, Maihar and the Dhanwahi Ilaka of Nagode, returning to Sutna by Intwa and Amarpatan. In March I made a tour through the Madhogarh, Huzur, and Mowganj Tahsils of Rewah, and personally enquired into the condition of the people.

IV.—REWAH.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Bombay and Poona in June.

Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, invested His Highness the Maharaja with full powers at Rewah on the 15th of November. The Council of Sardars was dissolved on the same date.

The administration has been conducted since then on the same lines as it was during the Superintendency. A few changes have been made in the executive departments. Hindi has been substituted for Urdu as the language of the Courts, both revenue and judicial. In the latter case it must have caused considerable inconvenience to the officials, and it would have been better had this change been limited to the revenue offices.

His Highness the Maharaja was married to a sister of the Raja of Rutlam in February.

FINANCE.

Receipts.

	R
Opening Balance	22,20,324
Estimated Income	16,20,000
Actual	16,48,644

Expenditure.

Estimate	13,27,000
Actuals	16,08,547

The cash balance on the 1st April 1896 is R22,60,422, of which R12,75,700 are invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government paper.

Suppression of Female Infanticide.—The work done by this department formed the subject of a special report submitted on the 21st of March 1896.

His Highness the Maharaja is determined to put a stop to this practice, and I have great hopes that in a year or two it may be finally stamped out.

* II to II C.

Education.—The returns* show the work done by the department.

Twelve new village schools were opened during the year.

Babu Sar Nath, the Director of Education, retired on the 15th of November. He had done excellent work.

The boarders in the Rewah High School receive instruction in riding and drilling in addition to the ordinary subjects.

The school at Sutna, which has been hitherto maintained partly by a grant from the State and partly by private subscriptions, has been called the "Venkat High School" after the Maharaja, and is now maintained by the Darbar.

Public Works.—The only fresh work taken in hand was the construction of the Rewah portion of the Dindori-Birsingpur Road, a feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Revenue Settlement.—Appendix III shows the work done in the Teonthur Tehsil. This settlement has been completed, showing an increase of R85,000.

Boundary cases.—Appendix IV shows how the cases instituted were disposed of.

Medical.—Appendix V shows the work done in the different hospitals and dispensaries.

Forest.—There was again an increase in the sale of lac of R45,768.

The amount realized by the sale of lac and other forest produce amounts to R3,19,175.

Coal.—There has been a further decrease in the royalties paid by the Umaria Colliery. Last year the decrease was R28,289-13-4 and this year shows

a further decrease of R2,840-14-8 on the royalties received up to the end of January.

Permit.—Appendix VI shows the receipts for the year under report in the various branches of this department.

* VII to XXIII.

Judicial.—Appendices* show the work done in the different Courts.

Pandit Devidas has been appointed Civil Judge from the 1st March 1896, *vice* Babu Hanman Prashad appointed Mir Munshi of the Agency.

Jail.—Appendix XXIV shows the statistics for the past year. The health of the prisoners has been good. It is efficiently managed by the Jailor, Khairat Husain.

POLICE.

No remarks.

GENERAL.

I have every hope that the administration of Rewah will be conducted satisfactorily if His Highness the Maharaja continues to take the same interest in the work as he does now.

He has appointed Lal Partab Singh as Assistant Diwan in the place of Babu Raghbar Singh. Partab Singh is a most capable man and has won good opinions from my predecessors.

Jamardan Singh, one of His Highness's school fellows, has been appointed Private Secretary and a good deal of work falls to his share. He is inexperienced, but is educated and intelligent, and devotes himself to his work.

As this is the last report I have to write on Rewah, I would like to place on record my obligations to Lal Ramanaj Parshad Singh, Hira Sahib, the Diwan, to Babu Raghbar Singh, late Assistant Diwan, and to the members of the Council of Regency who assisted me during the Superintendency.

Kishn Parshad, the Accountant, and Sant Singh, the Munserim of the Sutna Bazar, have rendered excellent service.

V.—NAGODE.

The Raja still remains at Benares. He has not as yet accepted any allowance but negotiations have been commenced, and it is to be hoped that he will shortly accept a suitable allowance and return to the State.

I made a tour through the State in January. In the Nagode and Unehehra Tehsils there is considerable distress, but this is not the case in the small Dhanwahi Ilaka.

The following relief works have been started during the year :—

1. Earthwork on the Unehehra-Nagode Road, R3,317-0-0,
2. Repairs to a tank near Nagode, R400-0-0,
3. Repairs to tanks, wells and bandhs in Dhanwahi, R1,000-0-0, making a total of R4,717-0-0.

In addition to these sums R8,000-0-0 were advanced to the cultivators at takavi.

The Bhandar or private expenditure accounts are still with the Raja, and in their absence, it is impossible to arrive at the exact liabilities of the State. A good many claims have been settled, and R40,534 have been paid during the year in liquidation of debts.

The elder sister of the late Thakur of Sidpura died unmarried in August, and the younger sister has recently been betrothed to the Gahirwar Thakur of Nowganwan near Bijaipur, and the marriage will shortly take place.

The Diwan, Babu Radhe Lal, has discharged his duties most efficiently.

Appendix XV shows the receipts and expenditure during the year.

VI.—MAIHAR.

The Raja has not yet expressed his willingness to accept either the rules for suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti or for reciprocity of summonses.

There are no vaccinators in the State, and there was great mortality from small-pox during the year.

VII.—SOHAWAL AND KOTHI.

There is nothing special to report about these States.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lt.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1895-96.

I.—GENERAL.

1. Captain J. Ramsay held charge of the Agency throughout the year. The Nowgong Cantonment Magistracy was held by Lieutenant D. Peart up to the 22nd of November 1895 when he was relieved by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, the permanent incumbent.

2. For the third year in succession an unfavourable season has to be reported. During the two preceding years the crops suffered from an excess of rain, while this year there has been a serious deficiency. The average rainfall for the Agency is 48·8 inches, but this year the fall has only amounted to 33·76. The prospect of the autumn crop was very good indeed up to the beginning of September, and it only wanted one more good fall to ensure a good harvest. Unfortunately this did not come, with the result that the autumn harvest was in most parts damaged; this was especially the case on the lighter soils. The early cessation of the rains left much of the ground that had been intended for the spring crop too hard to plough, and this, together with an almost entire absence of the winter rains, caused a vast amount of damage to the spring crop. It may be said that gram is the only crop grown on unirrigated ground that has not been a complete failure. The amount of this crop actually brought to the threshing floor has been below the estimate as the people had picked a considerable portion of it before the proper harvest time. In the districts where there is irrigation—and they are numerous—the crops have been good.

3. The impending scarcity was brought to the notice of the States as early as November. All the larger States have readily taken measures to provide for the wants of their subjects according to their means, and for several of the smaller States loans have been arranged on favourable terms.

4. The Political Agent was away from Nowgong for 128 days in the year. Several short visits were paid to Ohhatarpur, Datia was visited in November, and in June the Political Agent went to Karwi in order to try a case of murder. If he had not gone it would have been necessary for the accused and the witnesses to come more than a hundred miles to attend the Court at Nowgong. The murder was committed in one of the Chaube jagirs. During the cold-weather tour the Political Agent marched through parts of Ohhatarpur, Oharkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Sarila, Baoni, Samthar, Bihat and the Hashtbhaya Jagirs. By far the greater part of the time, however, was spent in Panna. At each place the Chiefs and their officials, the Zemindars and the landholders were urged to do what lay in their power to minimise the distress that was apprehended, and there is reason to think that the advice tendered has in many instances been acted upon.

5. In last year's report I mentioned that I had suggested to the Darbars that something might be done to induce the people to be more careful how they allowed their children to roam about with ornaments of value on their persons. The Darbars accepted my suggestions and they have since written to me on the subject, which shows that they take more interest in it than I expected. I hope therefore that in the course of time the practice may become less common. At the present time two young men are awaiting trial in my Court for the murder of a child whose hands and feet were cut off in order to remove bracelets and anklets. An appeal in which a man has been sentenced to death for a somewhat similar crime has lately been rejected by the Agent

to the Governor-General for Central India. In this case the unhappy victim was killed with a small instrument used by barbers for cutting nails. I mention these cases to show that there is good reason for trying to abolish the custom of putting ornaments on children who are not properly guarded.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW.

6. *Orchha*.—The desirability of introducing the Government coin has been on numerous occasions pressed upon the attention of His Highness the Maharaja. At one time I thought that he was going to take up the question seriously, but a little later the Orchha coins, known as Gaja Shahi, went up in value and the incentive to immediate change was gone. The present capital of the State is at Tikamgarh, while Orchha, the old capital, from which the State takes its name, is practically deserted. It is said to be so unhealthy that the officials on duty there have to be frequently relieved. In these circumstances it is not possible to repopulate it. The Chief is, however, trying to found a new city of Orchha near the old city. With this object in view he has issued a proclamation promising very favourable terms to settlers. He has chosen a good time, for, during the present scarcity there are probably many persons who will be willing to settle at Orchha in return for the help which the Maharaja is well able to give.

7. *Datia*.—In June last a case of Sati was reported from Datia. A full report on the case has been forwarded to the Government of India, so it suffices here to say that the persons guilty have been heavily punished by the Maharaja who was most indignant with his officials and jagirdars for having allowed such a thing to occur.

His Highness the Maharaja has been for an extended tour to most of the places held sacred by Hindus. Before he started I suggested that the failure of the crop would make large calls on his Treasury, but he assured me that his tour would not be allowed to interfere with any relief measures that might become necessary. In January 1895 His Highness had intended to go on a pilgrimage, but he had deferred doing so as the agricultural outlook was not then very bright.

The Datia State employs coins of the Gaja Shahi, Raja Shahi, Bala Shahi and Nana Shahi currencies. I have frequently pointed out to the Maharaja and to his Diwan the trouble and loss which this arrangement must cause to the masses of the people; the objections to the system are admitted but as yet I see no signs of any change being made. The matter is brought to notice whenever opportunity offers.

8. *Samthar*.—I was able to visit Samthar this year, for the first time since I took charge of the Agency. The Maharaja takes a great interest in buildings and has done much to improve the State houses and the bazars, he has also put the Samthar Fort in an excellent state of repair, but this was, I believe, done many years ago. The Maharaja has on several occasions asked for the advice of the Political Agent as to how he could best improve the administration of the State. I am writing to say that in my opinion more might be done to provide for the comfort of the people. For instance, there is a good hospital building and plenty of medicines, but there are no arrangements for receiving in-patients; there is a fair school building but education in Samthar appeared to be confined to the upper classes. I hope the Maharaja will remedy these defects as soon as they are pointed out to him.

9. *Panna*.—About 6 miles of the Saugor-Katni Railway now under construction passes through the south of Panna, it will provide employment for a number of persons who would otherwise have had to be supported by the State.

His Highness has not yet been granted full criminal jurisdiction in his State, but the matter is under reference to the Agent to the Governor-General.

10. *Charkhari*.—Owing to a variety of reasons the sanad conferring upon the father of His Highness the Maharaja the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire could not be formally delivered to the Rao Sahib until this year. It was then presented to him in the presence of all the leading persons of the State.

11. *Ajaigarh*.—The third son of His Highness was married to a relative of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar.

12. *Chhatarpur*.—In November last the sanad granting to His Highness the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction was presented to His Highness in open Darbar.

13. *Baoni*.—A son was born to His Highness the Nawab in February last. The experiment of digging up and thereby reclaiming land which had become useless owing to the spread of *kans* grass has, as far as can yet be judged, been a success. The full benefit anticipated has not been reaped owing to an unfavourable season; but the crops on the reclaimed land were the best that I saw in Baoni, and the cultivators who had taken the land seemed satisfied with their bargain. I am informed by the Superintendent of Baoni that the Collector of Jalaun rode over to inspect the result of the experiment and that he has since been giving advances for digging *kans* grass on the terms in force in Baoni. Should the experiment prove as successful as it promises, one of the most difficult agricultural problems in this part of the country will have been solved. During the year application had to be made to Government for a loan of ₹25,000, which was granted in April. A large proportion of this will be spent on irrigation works. It is certain, however, that the State will have to raise another loan to enable it to meet its expenditure in the coming year. The expenditure has been cut down, as far as possible, but some increase will have to be made in the pay of the State servants, some of whom only draw ₹2-8 a month. It is obvious that a man cannot support himself and a family on this sum with food-grains at the present price.

Muhammad Raza Husein, the Superintendent, continues to do well. His Highness the ex-Nawab died at Lucknow in December, the State thus saves ₹10,000 a year which he used to draw as a pension. His widow has obtained possession of all the property left by the late Nawab and hitherto has refused to return any of it to the State.

14. *Baraundha*.—It seems that the Raja has at last made peace with his Thakurs with whom he has so long been on bad terms.

15. *Sarila*.—Rao Bahadur Sambhar Singh, the father of the Chief, who had for so long managed the State with ability and success, died in May, and the Government of India directed that the State should be made over to the young Raja Pahar Singh. Before the State was made over a sum of ₹40,000 was invested in Government promissory notes.

16. *Garrauli*.—The mother of the minor Jagirdar was very anxious that the wedding of the boy should take place at once. I considered that the boy was young to be married and that the present year of financial trouble was not a good opportunity for incurring expense that could be avoided; the old lady, however, was so anxious to see her son married that she begged to be allowed to make the arrangements and meet the expense herself; on these terms the marriage was concluded.

17. *Tori Fatehpur*.—The management of the Jagir was made over to the young Jagirdar Arjun Singh on the death of his mother who had for years been the nominal manager of the Jagir.

18. *Chaubeana*.—The management of the Bhaissounda Jagir has been made over to Chaube Ohhatrasal, who has recently left the Nowgong College. Chaube Brij Gopal has been recognised as the successor to the Taraon Jagir.

19. *Political pensioners*.—Kuar Duniapat Gir, drawing a pension of R129, has been succeeded by his son, Koindar Gir, Tez Puri, drawing a pension of R6 a month, has been succeeded by his son Manbodhan Puri, and Kuar Sidh Gir, drawing a pension of R400 a month, died during the year. The question of his successor is now before the Government.

III.—TRADE.

20. With a view to encourage trade to Nowgong a large and expensive grain market has been built in the cantonment. It was formally opened by the General Officer Commanding the Bundelkhand District on his last visit to the station. The Rao of Alipura is also having a number of good buildings constructed at Harpalpur, which is the railway station for Nowgong. Three years ago this place consisted of a station and a few wretched huts, it is fast becoming a prosperous trading centre. This office gets no trade statistics, but an inspection of the stations along the line is sufficient to show that a large quantity of food has been brought into the country by the railway. Quite a new trade has lately sprung up in the seed of the Mowha tree. This is now bought in large quantities and exported to Bombay, it is said to form good material from which to make soap. The Bijawar iron workers complain that imported iron is beating them out of the market, but they still continue to make a living. Their methods and tools are most primitive, and it is a question whether it would not be worth while to get an expert to visit the works on the chance of his being able to suggest any improvements that the workers might be both willing and able to carry out. It is a strange thing that carts loaded with iron go straight to Cawnpur from Bijawar though they have to cross the Indian Midland Railway at Mahoba. The carts that take iron bring back grain.

The Railway Company has recently opened an out Agency at Charkhari.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

21. Thirty-two persons in eleven cases were tried in the Agency Court. The details of the cases will be found in Appendix B.

The conduct of the prisoners in the Agency Jail has been good throughout the year. The new rules have been enforced and several new kinds of employment have been found for the prisoners. The general administration of the jail has been vastly improved, economy has been enforced, and the prisoners now earn a considerable sum where they formerly earned nothing. Great credit for this improvement is due to Mr. Thornhill, the Cantonment Magistrate, who has been ably assisted by Shaikh Abdur Rahman, the new Darogah. This man was formerly the Naib Darogah in the Central Jail at Jubbulpur, and he is the first Darogah of the Agency Jail who has ever had any training in jail administration. The accounts of the jail which used formerly to be kept only in the Agency Office are now shown in the general accounts of the Government Treasury.

22. New jails have been built at Sarila and Tori Fatehpur where they were both badly wanted. During the cold-weather tour I saw the jails of nearly all the larger States in the Agency and found the prisoners looking well. At Charkhari I found that the prisoners were regularly fed on wheat. I suggested

that there was no reason why they should be fed on the most expensive grain and pointed out that it was only necessary to give the prisoners sufficiently good food to keep them in sound health. To the majority of the prisoners wheat every day is a luxury that they would never get in their homes.

V.—POLICE.

23. The staff of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been of great use to the Agency in a number of cases.

VI.—DAKAITI.

24. Seven dakaitis were committed during the year against twelve committed during the previous year. Of these four were in Panna, two in Datia and one in Chhatarpur.

25. *Panna*.—The first dakaiti was committed at Sunwani in the Simaria Pargana. In this dakaiti one Ghosita was murdered and robbed of property worth R110. An Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was sent to assist in the investigation of this case, but he arrived some time after the dakaiti had been committed. No trace has been found of the persons who committed this dakaiti.

The second dakaiti was committed on some travellers by five men all of whom were arrested. Four have been convicted and the fifth would certainly have been convicted had he not been allowed to escape from the Panna Jail. In this case the State received great assistance from the Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The third dakaiti was committed at Kharra by ten men, nine of whom have been arrested. They are under trial, but as property was found with most of them, it is probable that there will be enough evidence to warrant a conviction.

The fourth dakaiti was committed at Baharia Khera in the Shahnagar Pargana. In this case there were 28 men concerned. Warrants have been sent to the Central Provinces for the extradition of 26 of these men who are all British subjects and against whom ample *prima facie* evidence was submitted to this office. These 26 men include some of those arrested for the Kharra dakaiti. The Panna Darbar has therefore succeeded in arresting nearly all the dakaitis in three cases, while only one case remains untraced. This is, I consider, a good record.

26. *Datia*.—The first Datia case was at Kunwari; in this R482 was taken by fifteen dakaitis, of whom no trace has been found.

The second dakaiti was committed at Ekona. In this case some men have been arrested in Gwalior territory, from whom a portion of the property has been recovered. I am sending a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department to give the Datia Darbar any help that they may require in getting a clear and reliable record of the facts ascertained. This is desirable as the men arrested are wanted for a dakaiti in Gwalior, the investigation of which may cause some delay in their extradition.

27. *Chhatarpur*.—A band of 12 men is said to have robbed a traveller of R50. No trace of these men has been found.

28. *Criminal Tribes*.—An officer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was sent to measure the Sanorias of the Alampur Pargana of Indore and of the Datia State according to the Anthropometric system. He did so, and subsequent enquiry proved that the local officials of the Indore Darbar, being unable to produce the real Sanorias, had produced other residents of the Pargana who were duly measured. The matter has been reported to the Agent to the

Governor-General for orders. After this experience in Alampur I have sent Deputy Inspector Gokal Singh to check the measurements he made of the Datia Sanorias, before sending the cards to the Head Office. I do not anticipate that any one, except the real Sanorias, have been produced in Datia. A number of Sanorias have been arrested at Indore on the information of an informer sent from Nowgong. No Police Officer has yet applied to me for the services of any Sanoria informers.

There have been some complaints about Kanjars from the north-east of the Agency. One gang, which was traced to the Baraundha State, has disappeared and another is still at Bansakar of Bhaisaunda.

VII.—EDUCATION.

29. The number of boys on the rolls of the Raj Kumar College at the beginning of the year was 13 and at the close of the year 14. The Surveying Instructor, who was engaged last year, has taught all the older boys the principles and practice of surveying such as is required to check or make revenue records, and he has also taught them how to make and keep these records. This is a branch of knowledge which ought to be very useful to the boys in after life as they nearly all belong to the landed classes.

The Agent to the Governor-General has sanctioned the appointment of a new head-master on a largely increased pay; no one has yet been appointed, but I am in communication with His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari with a view to obtaining the services of Pandit Jugal Kishore Bajpai who, as Head Master of the Charkhari School, worked that institution up to such a high state of efficiency, and who later on was in charge of the new Industrial School at Charkhari. This school is yet in its infancy, but it has already made some progress, and it provides the State with many delicate manufactures which it used to have to import. It is an institution in which the Maharaja takes a great interest, and it is the only moderately large establishment of its kind in the Bundelkhand Agency.

The statistics of the successes obtained at examinations by the various State Schools will be found at Appendix R.

The girls' school at Charkhari is as flourishing as it ever was.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

30. The road from Lauri to Mahoba on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway has been completed and the States of Charkhari and Chhatarpur have been asked to take it over from the Department of Public Works. The States will keep it in repair at their own cost and through their own Engineers. The Charkhari Darbar has intimated its intention to continue this road to Chandla, a distance of 13 miles, of which 6 miles lie in Charkhari and 7 miles in Chhatarpur; the latter Darbar has not yet stated whether it will at present begin work on its portion of the road.

Work continues on the Nagode-Kalinger road; at the time of writing this report I hear that it has been temporarily stopped by an outbreak of cholera.

The road from Teharka village to the station of that name on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway has been completed as far as the Railway boundary; this small portion might well be completed by the Railway, and I am addressing the Agent on the subject.

The Orchha Darbar is making a metalled road from Orchha to the Railway Station of the same name. The Darbar is also improving the road from Tikamgarh through Jatara to Man on the Railway, and it has taken in hand a new metalled road from Tikamgarh towards Barwa Sagar on the Railway.

The Datia Darbar has decided to make a road from the Sonagir Station on the Jhansi-Agra section of the line to Sonagir and to Baroni; it has also decided to raise and bridge the road from Gora Ghât on the Sindh river to Indargarh; this ought to prove a useful road.

The Chhatarpur Darbar is improving the roads from Ganj on the Nowgong-Sutna road to Rajnagar, from Chhatarpur to Kishengarh and from Malalira to Lauri. The large tank at Panna referred to in last year's report is still under construction. It has provided work for a number of needy persons and to this extent has served a useful object. When I first saw it in December 1895 I strongly advised His Highness the Maharaja to take some professional advice before continuing the work; I could see that money was being terribly wasted, and when the Executive Engineer of the Nagode Division was good enough to inspect the tank he found that there were neither plans nor estimates nor levels. The Darbar has been informed of the Executive Engineer's opinion as to what had best be done now. During my cold-weather tour I tried to impress upon the Chiefs the desirability of getting a professional opinion before taking in hand any large and expensive work. The Agency could always obtain this for them. At Samthar, too, there is a lake under construction, the cost of which will work out to lakhs; in this case also I think that something might have been saved if the plan had been thought out before work was begun.

Owing to the prevailing scarcity a number of States are improving existing tanks.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

31. There was no Boundary Settlement Officer at this Agency from the beginning of the year to the 20th May when Lieutenant Jacob joined; he was transferred on the 29th June and Lieutenant Winter joined the appointment on the 1st July and held it to the close of the year. During the cold weather of 1895-96 Lieutenant Winter was in camp serving under this office from 3rd November 1895 to 25th February 1896. As he had finished all the cases in this Agency requiring settlement he was then ordered to report himself to the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Supposing the seven cases decided by Lieutenant Winter stand the test of appeal and that no new cases crop up there will be no disputes to be taken up next cold weather. The boundary account year ends in September. The accounts closed in September 1895 show that the average cost to the States of each decision was Rs. 1,218. This high figure was reached, because the Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed late in the cold weather and was ordered away early in the hot weather, consequently he was only in camp for a short time.

X.—MEDICAL.

32. The Charitable Hospital at Nowgong has continued to do good work. The average number of out-patients was 37.76, and the average number of in-patients was 11.68. There were 599 minor operations and 46 major operations performed during the year. It has been decided to close the Cantonment Hospital, at Nowgong from the 1st April 1896, and the committee of the Charitable Hospital has undertaken to do the work formerly done by the Cantonment Hospital, in consideration for which the Cantonment Fund is to subscribe Rs. 100 a month to the expenses of the establishment. This will cause a saving to the Cantonment Fund, and it is anticipated that it will prove advantageous to the public to have one well supported hospital in place of two separate institutions. As the records showed that the Charitable Hospital did much towards relieving the subjects of the Native States of Orchha, Charkhari, Chhatarpur and Bijawar, these States were, with the permission of the Agent to the Governor General, asked if they would give the hospital some financial aid. His

Highness the Maharaja of Orchha has very generously sent me a donation of Rs500. The Maharaja of Charkhari has expressed his regret that he can give nothing in the present time of scarcity, and no answers have been received from the other two Darbars. With the increased subscription from the Cantonment Fund to meet current expenditure and the donation of the Orchha Darbar to buy instruments, bedding, etc., it is hoped that the hospital will no longer continue on the verge of bankruptcy as it has so long done. The expenses have much increased of late owing to a large influx of patients. I believe that at the time of writing this report there are more than 30 in-patients. Last year I pointed out the difficulty under which the hospital laboured in having no permanent medical officer. In the year under report the office of Agency Surgeon changed hands no less than five times.

33. It has been decided not to appoint a successor to the late Rajab Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination. The States now make their own arrangements for vaccination without any direct interference from the Agency. The Political Agent, however, has undertaken to supply instruments and lymph to any States that may require either, and to arrange for the examination of any new vaccinators that may be appointed. After an extended tour I am of opinion that the change has in no way decreased the efficiency of vaccination throughout the Agency. Small-pox has been rife in many parts of the Agency, but no statistics are available. I am given to understand, however, that the result of the outbreak has been to make vaccination more popular.

34. Cholera, too, was very general throughout the first eight months of the year, but it was at its worst in July, August and September. In all 7,132 cases were reported, of which 3,778 proved fatal. A large number of Mr. Hankin's pamphlet on the prevention of cholera were distributed and a number of the States were supplied with permanganate of potash as recommended by Mr. Hankin. The remedy attained some popularity.

Unfortunately cholera has already been reported from all four sides of the Agency, and it has now come into the eastern districts of the Agency.

XI.—FAMINE.

35. The failure of the rains has caused considerable scarcity throughout the Agency, and there is reason to fear that this may be very much increased by the failure of the Mowha crop, upon which both the officials and people had placed much reliance. There was no such general failure of the crop as would in ordinary circumstances have caused reason to apprehend any approach to a famine had this not been the third year in succession in which the harvests have been below the average. The measures taken to meet the emergency have from time to time been fully reported. I trust the Chiefs of all the larger States have done and are doing all that is required; if this were not the case there would certainly be an influx of people in search of work into the British Districts by which the Agency is surrounded. A number of roads that are being made or improved as relief works have already been noticed; in addition to these works there are a number of tanks, buildings and wells being made. The Chiefs are, I think, quite alive to the responsibilities of their position and try to fulfil them. The majority of them doubtless wish to do the best they can for their subjects and all have the knowledge that some of their neighbours are ready to take and settle down any cultivators who are willing to change their place of residence.

36. The usual appendices are enclosed.

DATED NOWGONG, }
The 30th April 1896. }

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER VIII.

Report of the Political Agency, Guna, for the year 1895-96.

I.—OFFICER.

Major A. Masters was Political Assistant during the year, with the exception of two months from 27th July to 25th September 1895 when he was absent on privilege leave and Captain E. E. Robertson performed the duties.

The duties attached to this post are now under reorganisation, with a view to curtailment of the work and reduction of the expenses. And the allowance of the Agency Surgeon has been discontinued.

II.—SEASON, CROPS AND HEALTH.

The rainfall was below the average, amounting to only 28·57 inches, and the rains of 1895 terminated early, being followed by a mild and very dry winter. These conditions brought about a bad season for the agriculturists. The Kharif crops suffered from insufficient rain, and the rabi crops failed extensively through the total absence of moisture from the soil. The unfortunate cultivators have been thereby reduced to bankruptcy and are on the verge of famine. Relief works have been started for those in distress, on the continuation of the Bina-Guna Railway towards Kotah.

There have been no cases of cholera reported during the year, but small-pox has been more prevalent than usual during the early months in 1896.

III.—ANNUAL TOUR.

The Political Assistant visited Bajrangurh, Raghogurh, and Sipri during the year; but a prolonged tour in camp was not made.

IV.—POLITICAL.

Bajrangurh (Gwalior).—His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and the Gwalior Resident visited Guna on 23rd January 1896, and made a tour through this district visiting Esaghur, Miana, Bajrangurh, and Pachar.

Raghogurh.—Kamdar Tikaram has carried on his duties with energy and ability, notwithstanding the continued opposition of the Palace favourites who are sheltered by the aged Raja. The accounts now show a surplus and the people give evidence of being contented and thriving, notwithstanding the unfavourable season.

Parone.—Affairs in this State progress smoothly and there is no matter calling for special comment. The Raja takes an interest in the management of his property and he acted with vigour during the late incursion of dakaites in the district.

Gurrah.—The Raja continues to be heavily in debt. At his special request Mir Shujaat Ali, Kamdar of Bhatkheri in the Malwa Agency, was appointed Kamdar of the State on 25th July 1895, and since then, affairs have been placed on a better footing, and beneficial results may be expected to follow.

Umri.—This State furnishes no matter for comment.

Bhadoura.—The Raja's management of affairs has been very unsatisfactory. His attention has repeatedly been drawn to his failings, but as yet no signs of improvement are visible.

Dharnaoda and Sirsi.—These estates are managed by Chiefs with slender means. The second son of the Dharnaoda Thakur died last March and a son was born in April to the Diwan of Sirsi.

V.—JUDICIAL.

Civil cases.—One hundred and fifty-seven cases decided against 173 last year.

Criminal cases.—Fifty-nine cases decided against 48 last year.

Jail.—There are 15 prisoners against 14 at the end of the last year.

VI.—DAKAITI.

A Sub-Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was formed here last year.

The following dakaitis were reported :—

In Bajrangurh (Gwalior)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
„ Raghogurh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Parone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ Gurrah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ Bhadoura	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ Dharnaoda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Sirsi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
								—
TOTAL								27
								=

In three of these cases property was recovered.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, visited the school in January last and was satisfied with the tuition and management.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay Road in this Agency is in order ; but several of the bridges are badly cracked at the abutments.

The Guna Agency office building has been completed and occupied.

The Guna-Bina Railway was opened for goods traffic on 1st May 1895, and for passenger traffic on 23rd September last. This line is to be extended to Bara in Kotah, and the earthwork has been taken in hand at once so as to furnish relief works for the people in this district threatened with famine.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Boundary Settlement Officer of the Malwa Agency, and Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Boundary Settlement Officer of the Bhopawar Agency, were deputed to this Agency in 1896, for the settlement of boundary cases, with a view to clearing off all the cases which have accumulated during the last few years. Considerable progress has now been made in this direction.

Six cases have been settled by Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, and others are being taken up.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| (1). | <u>Berakheri</u>
Gwallar | <i>versus</i> | <u>Sakoonia</u>
Raghogarh. |
| (2) | <u>Purena</u>
Dharnaada | <i>versus</i> | <u>Pagara</u>
Raghogarh. |
| (3) | <u>Rajnakheri</u>
Dharnaada | <i>versus</i> | <u>Bijaipura</u>
Raghogarh. |
| (4) | <u>Baragaon</u>
Gwallar | <i>versus</i> | <u>Khuraf</u>
Tank. |
| (5) | <u>Akkhirdi</u>
Gwallar | <i>versus</i> | <u>Semalkhirdi</u>
Tank. |
| (6) | <u>Akkhirdi</u>
Gwallar | <i>versus</i> | <u>Damla</u>
Tank. |

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond having been appointed Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, he had to leave for Indore in March 1896, and the list of cases settled by him has not been received yet.

The usual statements are attached.

GUNA AGENCY; }
The 23rd April 1896. }

A. MASTERS, Major,
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the year 1895-96.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue*.—The revenue actually realized during the year, so far as is known at present, was R11,078 against the budget estimate of R10,100, and the revised of R11,000; the actual of previous year (1894-95) was R11,527.

2. *Expenditure*.—The following detail shows the original budget imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known. The supplementary accounts for March, when received, may cause some alterations in the figures—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India	3,14,000	3,14,100	2,99,833
„ in England	1,000	...	...
Loss by exchange	800	...	...
TOTAL	3,15,800	3,14,100	2,99,833

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under :—

	R
Civil buildings, works and repairs	34,996
Communications „ „	1,64,496
Establishment	1,01,213
Tools and plant	3,957
Suspense	4,829
	2,99,833
Probable lapse	14,267
	3,14,100

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from :—

	R
(i) Contribution from different Native States	21,050
(ii) Local Funds	63,513
(iii) Civil Department budget	2,626

3. Of the works executed during the year the most important were the following:—

CIVIL BUILDINGS—INDORE STATION.

- (1) *Residency building*.—A new cook house, some more clerestory windows in the drawing and dining rooms and a new tank and pipes have been fixed for watering khuss tatties.
- (2) New punkhas provided for lower and upper story rooms and iron railings fixed on the upper story verandah of the Residency English Office. Some petty and minor works were also carried out in the Indore Residency.
- (3) *Treasury buildings*.—Certain additions and alterations in the Treasury buildings.
- (4) *Store-yard, Public Works Department*.—A shed has partially been constructed for the manufacture of mortar.

INDORE BAZAR FUND.

4. *Cholera Hospital*.—This has been constructed with its out-houses and pucca drains.

Toll Office.—This has also been constructed at the garry adda for the Residency Bazar. Improvements to drains have been made in one of the streets.

New latrines.—Two of these have been constructed for the Residency Bazar.

OPIUM.

(5) *A new weiglment wing* has been added to the Opium Godown and under-ground drain constructed.

SIRDARPORE.

(6) *Signallers' quarters*.—A screen wall has been constructed in front of the signallers' quarters to the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

Pucca drains.—Culverts and nine latrine receptacles supplied for use in the bazar.

A servants' latrine constructed for Adjutant's bungalow.

GWALIOR.

(7) (i) *The Residency*.—Certain additions and alterations were made. A new cowshed has also been provided for.

GUNA.

(8) (i) *A new office building* was undertaken for the Political Assistant, Guna.

NOWGONG.

(9) (i) *Magistrate's Court*.—Certain additions and alterations were made to this.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Namli-Sailana Feeder Road*.—The travelling coat of metal has been consolidated during the past monsoon, and the soling coat for the extension of the road from the Inspection Bungalow to the Sailana School-house has been collected and consolidated. Inspection Bungalow has been completed.

(2) *Jaora-Piploda Road*.—All works have been completed with the exception of some slight lengths of earth-work in side berms.

(3) *Dharampuri-Khalghat Feeder Road*.—This road has been opened for traffic, the soling and second coat having been consolidated during the last monsoon. The third or travelling coat will be consolidated during next year.

(4) *Kurwai-Kothara Feeder Road*.—This road has been completed with the exception of consolidation of third or travelling coat.

(5) *Portion of Road from Kurwai to Betwa river towards Sironj*.—The earth-work is complete with the exception of some dressing to the side slopes in the east approach cutting to the Betwa. Nearly all metal has been consolidated except in cutting. A culvert has been built at the junction of this extension with the Kurwai-Kothara Road.

(6) *Betwa Causeway*.—Good progress has been made on this causeway. With the exception of five all the concrete arches have been completed and more than half of the pavement has been laid. A gap in the north-east and south-east retaining walls about 30' long which could not be completed last year still remains to be filled in, which will be done in April next when the river level has fallen.

(7) *Agra-Bombay Road*.—Additional water-pipes have been provided to the Mhow dāk bungalow and a large receptacle has been supplied for the latrine attached to it.

The restoration of the Karam river causeway in 41st mile south of Indore has been completed and a new raised causeway with concrete arch has been constructed across Bhursala Nalla in 70th mile to replace a bridge washed away in 1894.

Two more nallas have also been paved—one in 39th mile and the other in 42nd mile.

(8) *Mhow-Neemuch Road*.—Iron-work of the Chambal bridge at Ghatabilode in the 10th mile re-painted. A portion of this road at Rutlam Railway Station has been diverted; the funds for it were provided for by the Railway authorities, the old road having been taken into the limits of the railway station yard; the diversion is practically finished except the consolidation of third coat metal for which sand and metal are ready at road-side.

(9) *Nerbudda Ferry*.—Five additional piers have been added in the bed of the Nerbudda river at Khalghat for the dry-weather causeway.

(10) *Nagode-Kallinger Feeder Road*.—This road is complete with the exception of Kohary causeway which is in progress.

(11) *Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road*.—This road has been completed and will shortly be made over to the respective Darbars for maintenance.

REPAIRS GENERAL.

5. All the buildings and roads in charge of this Department were maintained in as fair order as practicable with the funds available.

GENERAL.

6. *Establishment*.—Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, retired on a retiring pension from 19th June 1895. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., who joined this administration on the forenoon of 6th September 1895. He retired on retiring pension from 2nd February 1896. Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., succeeded the last-named officer and joined on 26th February 1896.

7. The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

*Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Public Works Department, Central India.*

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

There has been a considerable falling-off in the export of opium during the year. This was partly due to the limited stock of old opium in Malwa and partly to the depression of the opium trade with China.

The enhancement of Pass duty by diminishing the profits of the merchants has also affected the trade though only to a limited extent. The future prospects of the trade, however, judging from the large number of chests on hand and the outturn of the season 1895-96, appear more favourable.

2. In November 1894, Mr. Hastings on return from leave resumed charge of his duties as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Indore. Another officer, Mr. A. W. Ross, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares, was also deputed to Indore to learn the work connected with the purchase of Malwa opium for the Bengal Government and to qualify himself for it. Mr. Ross reported himself at Indore on the 15th April 1895. Four thousand one hundred and ninety-five maunds and $27\frac{3}{4}$ seers of crude opium (the approximate equivalent of 3,000 maunds at 90° consistency) were purchased; of this 2,100 maunds were sent to the Patna Factory, and 2,095 maunds and $27\frac{3}{4}$ seers to the Ghazipur Factory. The rate paid for the crude opium averaged Halli R40-12-2 $\frac{5}{8}$ per dhari against Halli R36-12-4 per dhari in 1894.

The final report and accounts were submitted by Mr. Ross, who relieved Mr. Hastings at the close of the season.

3. The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	26,378 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R1,71,46,025 @ R650 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	1,392 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R9,74,750 @ R700 per chest.
Chests	.	.	.	.	.	167 $\frac{1}{2}$ free of Pass duty.

The figures for the previous year (1894-95) being :—

Imperial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	30,765
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R1,87,54,325 @ R600 and R650 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	1,217 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R8,52,250 @ R700 per chest.
Chests	.	.	.	.	.	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ free of Pass duty.

II.—STOCK AND OUTTURN.

4. The stock in hand is estimated at about 35,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1895-96 at from 30,000 to 35,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

5. The annexed statements 1 to 4 give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

During the year under report 2,407 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,521 in the previous year.

Of these 1,389 were Small Cause Court suits. At the close of the year there were 223 suits pending against 247 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1895-96 amounted to R2,16,032-7-6 or R27,863-10-2 less than the total value of suits disposed of during the year 1894-95.

Decrees numbering 1,994 and valued at R4,31,632-11-5 were executed during the year under report against 2,097 decrees valued at R2,82,211-5-4 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 33·23 days in 1894-95 to 11·69 days in 1895-96.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits is 15·18 against 15·87 in the previous year.

The average costs of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased from R11-5-1 to R13-12-3 and R0-14-5 to R10-13-2 respectively.

The cost of Small Cause Court suits has fallen from R4-14-10 to R4-6-7.

The average time taken during 1895-96 in executing decrees in Small Cause Court suits is 17·43 days as against 16·89 days in the previous year.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in British Courts in the Central India Agency during the year 1895-96 was 2,852 against 2,323 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these 1,163 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 938 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 4·64 in the previous year to 4·12 in the year under report.

In all 2,875 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1895-96 leaving 38 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

During the same period 3,727 witnesses were examined and detained on an average 1·61 days each.

III.—POLICE.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year in the Central India Agency was 5 mounted and 533 foot at an annual cost of R58,330-4-0.

IV.—JAILS.

During the year under report 1,164 persons were imprisoned in British Jails in Central India. During the previous year the number imprisoned was 897.

The total cost during the year 1895-96 of maintaining these prisoners amounted to R27,679-15-8, showing an annual average cost of R59-0-6 per prisoner or R0-6-10 more than the average cost per prisoner during the year 1894-95.

Buildings.—The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail, which is the Central Jail in this Agency, reports that the usual annual repairs have been carefully executed by the Public Works Department and all the buildings are in good condition. Owing to the increase of prisoners an additional ward is essentially necessary and a requisition has already been submitted for the same.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been uniformly good. They all did their respective work in a satisfactory manner.

Management of prisoners.—The management has been perfectly satisfactory.

Health of prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 1,154 out of which 10 died.

Food.—Articles of food of better sort are supplied for rations of prisoners according to the scale of prison dietary.

Clothing.—Each prisoner is supplied with a coat, a janghia, and a cap, and they are provided with a blanket coat in addition for the winter. This clothing is suitable and lasts long.

Employment of prisoners.—With the exception of life-convicts and those over ten years' sentence almost all the prisoners are sent out on extra-mural labour. Those that remain in the jail precincts are employed either in manufacturing articles or grinding corn.

Conduct of prisoners.—On the whole the conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good. A remission of one month in the year is granted to every good-conduct prisoner whose term exceeds a year. This concession has a very good effect in encouraging them to work hard and behave well to earn this reward.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,937-12-1. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés which stimulates the jail establishment to push the sale of articles manufactured in jail.

Expenditure.—The entire expenditure during the year under all heads was R17,93,194 owing to the increase of prisoners in the jail.

State of Jail Garden.—Convict labour was employed in the jail garden which supplied sufficient vegetables for the rations of the prisoners throughout the year except in March and April. The state of the garden is fair.

General Observations.—The condition of the jail has been excellent during the year. The health of the prisoners has been very good, there has been no serious sickness of any sort.

V.—REGISTRATION.

Three hundred and fifty-seven documents were registered during the year and the amount of fees recovered was R1,397-15-6 against R2,043-8-0 in the previous year.



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CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL CORPS.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments were stationed at Agar and Guna respectively throughout the year.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., was Commandant of the Regiment from April 1st to June 7th, 1895, when he proceeded on special service with the Pamir Boundary Commission, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money officiated as Commandant from that date to the 17th February 1896, when he proceeded on furlough; Major A. Masters then officiated till 31st March 1896.

Health.—There have been 2 deaths in the 1st, and 8 deaths in the 2nd Regiment during the past year, but though the number of deaths in the 2nd Regiment was unusually high, the general health of the Regiment has been good.

Musketry.—The shooting in the annual musketry course of the Regiment for the year 1895-96 has been good. The figure of merit of the 1st Regiment is returned as 47·14 with 532 men exercised, and that of the 2nd Regiment as 42·13 with 482 men exercised.

Remounts.—The following remounts were purchased during the year to replace casualties :—

Arabs and Persians	39
Country-bred	24
Mehidpur Stud	14
Australians	5
Quetta Horses	30
TOTAL	112

Horse-breeding.—Horse-breeding operations have progressed uninterruptedly notwithstanding a year of scarcity.

1ST REGIMENT, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The Regiment has been stationed at Agar throughout the year. Major F. H. R. Drummond of the 11th Bengal Lancers took over the officiating 2nd-in-command on 30th July 1895.

Captain C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, joined as Squadron Commander on 3rd April 1895.

The usual outposts and guards were furnished during the year.

Inspection.—The Regiment was inspected at Agar on the 13th March 1896, by Major-General Nicolson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District. The result of the inspection was eminently satisfactory.

Remounts.—Forty-five remounts were purchased during the year.

2ND REGIMENT, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The Regiment was stationed at Guna throughout the year.

Inspection.—The Regiment was inspected at Guna on the 28th November 1895, by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and again on the 24th February 1896, by General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the

Bundelkhand District. Both inspections were very satisfactory, the Inspecting Officers having expressed themselves as highly pleased with the general efficiency of the regiment.

Remounts.—Sixty-seven remounts were purchased during the year.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

Colonel G. R. Peart proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 18th April 1895 and vacated the command of the regiment on the 17th July 1895, on attaining 55 years of age. Major E. S. Masters was appointed officiating Commandant on the 18th April 1895, and was made substantive on the 17th July 1895.

Conduct.—The conduct of the regiment has been good. Four Courts Martial were held during the year.

Health.—The health of the regiment has been good, the daily percentage of sick to strength being 3·29.

Four deaths occurred during the year.

Musketry.—The annual course was completed by the regiment; the figure of merit being 54·52 as against 52·66 last year.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Nicolson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, on the 23rd and 24th March 1896.

MALWA BHIL CORPS.

Major G. A. Collins has held command of the regiment throughout the year.

Inspection.—Major-General Nicolson, C.B., inspected the Corps on the 25th February 1896.

Health.—The health of the regiment has been generally good.

Musketry.—The figure of merit of the Regiment is 52·12 in Collective Practices as against 44·63 in 1894-95.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

This year the University of Allahabad, suddenly and without timely notice to the institutions concerned, determined to abolish Indore as a centre for its Entrance and Intermediate examinations. Consequently candidates from schools in Malwa are now obliged to go either to Hoshangabad or Ajmere to be examined. An incidental result of this action on the part of the University is that it is not possible to give this year in this report any reliable figures regarding those examinations.

2. Two colleges in Central India still adhere to the Calcutta University course of study. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College, both at Indore. As the Calcutta examinations continue to be held at Indore the figures for the Calcutta First Arts Examination are recorded :—

	Sent up.	Passed.
Holkar College	16	12
Canadian Mission	3	...

3. Four High Schools in Central India (*i. e.*, schools that teach up to the Entrance standard) continue to take the Calcutta Entrance course. Their names, with results in the Entrance Examination for the year 1896, are given below :—

	Sent up.	Passed.
Indore City School	19	6
Canadian Mission (Indore)	7	6
Indore Military School	7	...
Canadian Mission (Mhow)	4	...

4. There are now in Central India four colleges teaching up to the B.A. standard, *viz.*, the Holkar and Canadian Mission Colleges, at Indore, and the Lashkar and Madhava Colleges at Gwalior and Ujjain respectively. No figures regarding the number of students attending those colleges are available; but there is no doubt that the students of the colleges at Indore and Ujjain are for the most part immigrants from the Dekkan in search of education at a cheaper rate than it can be got in the Government or aided colleges of the Bombay Presidency. As regards the Canadian Mission College it appears to have practically given up its college classes and to be confining its energies to its school department. This is the less to be regretted, as the Holkar College, with an adequate and competent staff, provided by the enlightened munificence of the Indore Darbar, has now an assured existence and an established reputation, and is amply sufficient for all local requirements in the direction of higher education.

II.—CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS.

5. These examinations were held as usual in the month of April, and the results are now being prepared. The following is a statement of the number appearing from each school:—

1. Lashkar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
2. Ujjain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
3. Mhow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
4. Rutlam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
5. Jaora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
6. Dhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
7. Dewas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
8. Sutna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
9. Rewah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
10. Indore (Residency)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
11. Sehore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
12. Chhatarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
13. Charkhari	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
14. Tikamgurih	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
15. Dattia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
16. Panna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
17. Guna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
18. Nowgong (Cantonment)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
19. Morar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
20. Mongaoli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
21. Gwalior (City)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
22. Jaura Allapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
23. Bhandar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
24. Gohad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
25. Agar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
26. Mandsaur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
27. Neemuch (Cantonment)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
28. Neemuch (City)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
29. Bhilsa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
30. Bajrangurih	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
31. Sarangpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
32. Shajapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL										278

6. The following scholarships are awarded annually according to the results of these examinations:—

Gwalior Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	120
Indore Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	
Dhar Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	
Dewas Darbar (Junior)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	
Jaora Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	
Dattia Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	
Charkhari Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	
Chhatarpur Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	
Rewa Darbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	
TOTAL										972

7. A scholarship of the yearly value of R120, which was given for many years in succession by the Rutlam Darbar, has been discontinued since the death of the late Chief on the ground of "insufficient budget provision;"

and this year for the first time since the examinations were instituted the Dewas Darbar (Senior Branch) has declined to offer its usual scholarship of ₹96 on the ground that "in the present financial condition of the State" it cannot afford it.

III.—HIGH SCHOOLS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

8. In the list of schools given above, those numbered 1 to 16 may be reckoned as High Schools, *i. e.*, schools professing to teach up to the standard of the Entrance Examination; and, adding to those the Indore City School, the Indore Military School, and the Canadian Mission Schools at Indore and Mhow, the number of High Schools in Central India may be put down as 20. The schools numbered 17 to 32, amounting to 16, would in British territory rank as Anglo-vernacular schools.

IV.—SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

9. A very efficient school for European children is maintained at Mhow by Nuns under the management of the Very Reverend Father Bertram, O. C., Prefect Apostolic of Rajputana. It is open to Protestants as well as Catholics and is largely used by the railway officials and also by the subordinates in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments who do not find it convenient to send their children to the schools attached to the British regiments. This school is subsidised from Agency and Cantonment funds, and also receives a small grant from the Railway Company.

10. A small school for European children (Protestant, but open to Catholics) is maintained at Indore, and receives a small grant from Agency funds. It is under the management of the Chaplain of Indore.

V.—DALY COLLEGE.

11. The number of Chiefs and sons of Chiefs now attending the Daly College is still much smaller than it ought to be. The Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) has lately left the College to reside in his own State in order that he may gain some practical experience in the work of administration before being put in possession of his powers. The minor Nawab of Jaora joined the College in December 1895, being accompanied by his cousin, the son of the Kamdar and Superintendent of the State. The minor Thakur of Bagli also has lately joined the College. The Raja of Rutlam and the Rana of Ali-Rajpur continue their studies and are making fair progress. Arrangements had been made with the Commissioner of Lucknow for receiving into the College one of the Oudh Talukdars, Raja Achal Singh of Kaimahra; but just when they were completed the youth took suddenly ill and died.

12. It is to be noted with regret, in this as in previous years, that the attendance at the College is almost exclusively from the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Not less regrettable is the fact that the attendance of a Chief's son in the life-time of his father is almost unknown. The consequence is that many boys come late and ill-prepared to school, and have to be removed in too many cases before they have got anything like the full advantage of the education which the College provides for them. This is the more remarkable as the Daly College may now be said to be educating the second generation, several of the boys now on the roll being the sons of original students. The fact remains, and it cannot be said to be of good augur for the future of the petty States of Malwa. It is not as if residence in the College were irksome or unpleasant to the boys while they are here: on the contrary, almost all of them, when they have got over their natural home-sickness, enjoy their life at Indore thoroughly, entering with the greatest enthusiasm into the games—unattainable for them at their homes—which the College abundantly provides for their exercise and recreation.

VI.—RESIDENCY SCHOOL, INDORE.

13. The Residency School continues to be in a satisfactory condition. On the resignation of Mr. H. A. Nanavate (now at Rajkot) Mr. Shiv Baksh, second master, was promoted to be Head Master, and since his appointment has well maintained the efficiency of the school. This year 15 candidates have been sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. In consequence of a strangely unfortunate misconception of what was implied in a re-organisation of the higher classes of the school, no candidates were sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations of 1896. The number now on the roll is 226 and the monthly collection of fees averages R90.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XIV.

POST OFFICES.

The five appendices which accompany the review indicate the postal progress of the year in Central India and Rajputana. The following remarks explain the increases or decreases noticeable in comparison with the figures furnished in the corresponding appendices for the year 1894-95.

APPENDIX I.

Shows a net increase of 9 Branch Post Offices and 7 Letter-boxes. Of these, 3 Branch Post Offices—Akhaigurh, Bhusuwar, and Biana—were opened in the Bhurtpore State; 3—Memli, Sanwar and Debari—in the Meywar State; 2—Chundarun and Khajwana—in Marwar; and Multhan in Bhopawar.

APPENDIX II.

Railway mileage over which mails were carried during the year increased by 62 miles, owing to the opening of the Udeypore-Chitor Railway; and there was a decrease of 1 mile in the mail-cart mileage, owing to the abolition of the mail cart from Rutlam Railway Station to Rutlam, instead of which a runner is now employed to carry the mails. No changes occurred in the lengths of camel lines. The following runners' lines were closed—from Chitorgurh to Udeypore, 70 miles; Udeypore to Kankrauli, 40 miles; and Guna to Sipri, 58 miles, and new mail lines from Debari to Udeypore, 9 miles, and Memli to Kankrauli, 25 miles, were opened. Seven other new runners' lines, aggregating to $67\frac{1}{2}$ miles, were also opened during the year. The net result in runners' lines is a decrease of 77 miles, compared with the lines which existed on 31st March 1895. The net mileage of the 3 classes of mail lines, at the close of the year was $4,756\frac{1}{4}$ miles or 16 miles less than the mileage at the close of the preceding year.

APPENDICES III AND IIIA.

The estimated total number of articles of the letter and parcel mails received for delivery, during the last two years, is given below:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
1895-96	12,134,425	125,195
Increase	731,825	24,520
Percentage	6.4	24.3

The increase in articles of the letter mail is attributed to the normal progress of the Post Office; and the increase in the number of parcel mail articles is due to the introduction of a cheaper system of unregistered parcels, which had effect from the 1st August 1895.

APPENDIX IV.

There were two highway robberies of mails in this circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the appendix. The escort sowar who accompanied the mails from Jhalrapatan to Agar behaved in a cowardly manner. His conduct has been brought to the notice of the Political authorities concerned.

SALT REVENUE.

Four head, 23 sub and 4 branch Post Offices are authorised to receive indents for the purchase of salt from Government Salt Depôts. The system is not, however, in general favour with the salt traders, as only five offices (4 sub and 1 branch) received indents to the total number of 100, which aggregated 17,855 maunds of salt, valued at R49,351-1-9. The Sambhar and Pachbadra Salt Lines Post Offices still continue to be the salt depôts in this circle. Annexed is a comparative summary, for the year under review and the preceding year, of salt purchased through the Depôt Post Offices and the money collected thereon :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied, in maunds.	Value of the salt supplied.
			R
1894-95	487	73,500	2,14,267
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
Decrease	84	9,705	38,974

TELEGRAPH.

On the 31st March 1896, there were 33 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Circle. During the year under review combined offices were opened at Ramgarh, Fatehpur, Luchmangarh and Churu. The transactions of the 33 combined offices were 67,417 messages "sent" and 83,911 messages "received." The revenue realised by this Department in the Rajputana Circle, on behalf of the Telegraph Department, amounted to R66,126-11-0 and the cost of the establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department was R11,392-13-11. In addition to the 33 combined offices, 121 Post Offices in the Circle, which are authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 8,058 messages, thus affording a further revenue of R7,582-5-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost of establishment.

QUININE.

With effect from the 1st October 1894, the sale of quinine was authorised at all Post Offices in the Ajmere and Merwara District and in all the Native States under the Rajputana Agency, except Dholpur, which is in the North-Western Provinces Postal Circle. Owing to some delay incidental to starting the system, it was not brought into force until the 1st January 1895. In the three months—January, February and March 1895—the Post Offices sold 12,459 powders (or 122 packets and 15 powders) of quinine, valued at R194-10-9. On these sales the Postmasters were allowed the sum of R12-2-0 as commission. During the year under review, 24,841 powders (or 243 packets and 55 powders), valued at R388-2-3, were sold. The sales were heaviest in the States of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar—where malarial fever prevails after the monsoon. Postmasters were allowed on these sales the sum of R22-12-6 as commission.

During the year under review temporary Post Offices were opened at :—

- (1) Tilwara, where a cattle fair is held annually for a fortnight during April;
- (2) Jodhpur, where a horse fair and polo tournament was held during March.

- (3) Two Field Post Offices, in connection with the Camps of Exercise in the Mhow Division held for two weeks in January last, were also established—one for the Northern and the other for the Southern forces, engaged in the manœuvres.
- (4) A Camp Post Office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during the winter tour. It was opened, at Neemuch, on the 21st December 1895, and closed, at Jeypur, on the 15th February 1896.
- (5) A Camp Post Office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, during the winter tour. It was opened, at Dewas, on the 30th November 1895, and closed, on return of the Agent to the Governor-General to Indore, on the 1st February 1896.

I was in charge of the circle throughout the year, except for three months spent on privilege leave. During my absence, Mr. F. B. O'Shea was in charge from 24th July to 23rd October 1895.

G. B. GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPH.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1895-96.

MILES OF LINE.				MILES OF WIRE.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1105.45	1105.45	3184.50	...	...	3184.50

Offices.

NAME OF OFFICE.	TELEGRAMS DISPOSED OF AND THEIR VALUE.				REMARKS.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
<i>Departmental Offices.</i>					
Guna	2,987	2,845	...	2,441 14	Decrease of Revenue.
Indero	8,302	11,139	143,158	8,782 5	Increase
Indore city	11,847	12,366	...	10,941 5	Decrease
Mhow	8,562	9,360	...	13,946 8	Increase
Ncemuch	6,606	6,494	4,402	6,327 9	" "
Ujjain	12,366	11,546	...	10,967 7	Decrease "
<i>Postal-Telegraph Combined Offices.</i>					
Agar	1,807	1,844	...	1,837 11	Increase of Revenue.
Bhilsa	221	410	...	207 9	Decrease "
Biaora	1,405	1,723	...	1,325 11	Increase "
Bhopal	3,165	4,324	11,249	2,989 5	" "
Dewas	1,105	1,261	...	1,042 10	" "
Dhar	2,187	2,277	...	2,210 8	" "
Gwalior Residency	1,417	1,828	...	1,730 10	Decrease "
Gwalior Railway Station	3,804	4,832	1,258	4,291 9	Increase "
Janak Tal	1,772	2,641	...	1,645 4	Decrease "
Jaora	4,119	5,109	...	4,104 14	" "
Mandsaur	2,992	3,347	4,502	2,477 9	" "
Nowgong	2,657	2,451	...	3,004 3	" "
Partabgarh	1,419	1,575	...	1,338 15	Increase "
Rewah	1,110	1,422	...	1,379 6	" "
Ratlam	4,795	6,238	...	4,372 7	Decrease "
Sarangpur	1,061	1,414	...	1,051 13	Increase "
Sehore	2,375	3,346	...	2,925 5	Decrease "
Shajapur	1,010	1,044	12	799 6	" "
Sipri	689	701	...	645 10	" "
Sirdarpur	1,214	1,426	...	1,227 15	Increase "
Satna	2,370	2,501	3,057	1,991 12	Decrease "

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Nil.	Nil.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	REMARKS.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>						
Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	283,705	619	5,100	721	12,660	
<i>Gwalior Agency.</i>						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	112,924	106	47,147	426	3,824	
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>						
Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	145,858	193	43,070	461	6,555	
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries.	23,059	52	3,218	70	1,663	
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>						
Includes 17 dispensaries . . .	115,393	1,398	48,318	379	9,005	
<i>Guna Agency.</i>						
Includes Guna Charitable Dispensary.	11,839	42	186	86	453	
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i>						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	89,803	87	5,219	182	4,720	
<i>Mhow Cantonment.</i>						
Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	17,792	21	974	...	...
<i>Neemuch Cantonment.</i>						
Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary.	4,647	6	...	38	306	
TOTAL .	805,020	2,524	153,232	2,363	39,186	
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	735,236	2,604	148,553	2,102	35,347	
Increase .	69,784	...	4,679	261	3,839	
Decrease .	...	80	...	...	...

MALWA DISPENSARIES.

The total number of dispensaries in Malwa is 16. In all 283,705 persons received Medical Relief during the year, showing an increase of 17,519 over last year's total. Seven hundred and twenty-one major and 12,660 minor operations were performed.

Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L.M. & S., is in charge of the Medical Department of the Jaora State. He has performed 70 major and 1,152 minor operations during the year. There has been a steady increase in the number of operations performed by him. Thirty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-one patients were treated against 33,174 last year. Mr. Hormusjee has done excellent work during the year. The hospital buildings, too, have been greatly improved and further improvements have been promised by the Minister who takes great interest in the matter.

The Indore Charitable Hospital shows an average daily number of in-patients 158.18 and out-patients 161.05. There were 343 major operations. One large row of buildings has been out of use, being entirely re-built for the hospital at the expense of the Bohras of Ujjain, who offered to do this with the view of having a claim to send their sick to the Hospital. Assistant Surgeon Bhagwat and Hospital Assistant Raghunath Lachman have both done excellent work both in the hospital and the school. The school is very flourishing, and six students passed out during the year, and have all been sent to work in dispensaries, with the exception of two who have been taken on in Government service. Assistant Surgeon Bhagwat takes great trouble in the work of the school and deserves great credit for it, and Raghunath Rao also works hard as Teacher of Anatomy which post he has filled for many years.

The sum of Rs. 1,000 was given towards the completion of the operating room by Seth Chand Mull of Rutlam. Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts submits the Annual Report of the Dispensaries in Northern Gwalior. The total number of patients treated during the year was 112,924 as compared with 88,474 treated in 1894. Year by year the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the Gwalior State has steadily increased—more than twenty-three times the number of patients are now being treated than in 1886 when the number of patients was 4,812. The numbers of major and minor operations have also considerably increased. The total of the former was 426 and of the latter 3,824. Small-pox was frequent, especially in March, April and June, comparatively few cases occurring during the other months of the year. The Vaccination Department has been placed under the immediate supervision of Dr. McCulloch, Assistant Medical Officer, and though the increase in the number of vaccine operations is not very large, still the instructions which the vaccinators received from him and the introduction of animal lymph, together with the personal inspections he was able to make, will further the work of vaccination in no small degree.

The Annual Report of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. Two new dispensaries have been opened during the year—one at Pathrowra and the other at Manpur. Malarious fevers were less prevalent than usual, most probably due to the comparatively dry autumn. There were only isolated cases of cholera during the year. One thousand and thirty-two cases of small-pox were reported, of which 722 with 208 deaths occurred in the little State of Maihar—the Ruler of which still obstinately refuses to allow his unfortunate subjects the protection of vaccination. The number of patients treated during the year was 145,858. The increase of 4,835 over last year is due to the opening of

2 new dispensaries and the distress due to the failure of crops for several seasons in succession. There were 461 major surgical operations performed during the year, of which 35 were litholapaxies, with one death. All the dispensaries are doing very good work.

The report of the Nowgong Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant Jay Gould who took over charge of the office of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand on the 21st November 1895. There were changes of 8 Medical Officers during the year. The number of patients treated during the year was 7,357 against 7,106 during 1894. In all there were 46 major and 599 minor operations performed. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent in the Cantonment of Nowgong for a part of the year. Vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out by the Public Vaccinator; the total number vaccinated was 443, out of which 404 were successful.

Assistant Surgeon M. S. Moitra, who is in charge of the Charkhari Medical Department, submits the Annual Report. The average standard of general health of the Charkhari City was normal, but that of the Parganas was indifferent owing to the scarcity of food stuffs all the year round. Twenty-four major and 1,064 minor operations were performed by Mr. Moitra with good results. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five primary vaccinations were performed. The total number of persons treated during the year was 15,702 against 12,870 of last year.

The annual report of the Bhopal Agency Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane, M.D. Some 74,305 patients were treated in the dispensaries during the year, being an increase of nearly 6,000 over the numbers in 1894, and shows that the popularity of the work is not decreasing. There was an epidemic of cholera in Sehore for some four months. Very little small-pox was reported, only a few cases occurring amongst railway coolies. Vaccination was very satisfactory; altogether some 12,118 operations were performed, of which 9,627 were reported as successful. Two hundred and thirty major operations were performed—the largest number that has ever been done in the Agency in any year. More would likely have been done but for the prevalence of cholera in Sehore which detained people from coming. Dr. Dane speaks well of the work done by the Native Doctors generally and specially mentions Hospital Assistant Shakoor Muhammad at Sehore who lately qualified from the Central India Medical School at Indore.

Assistant Surgeon Khoshal Das Joshi, who is in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal, is reported by Dr. Dane to be doing good work. The attendance at the hospital and village dispensary has much decreased; chiefly owing to the want of funds medicines could not be dispensed as liberally as necessary, and some private practitioners having started work in Bhopal. Cholera was prevalent in Bhopal to a great extent during July and August, over 1,000 cases occurring. Mr. Joshi performed 98 major operations during the year.

The Lansdowne Hospital at Bhopal is under the charge of Miss A. Niebel, M.D., who has done her work most thoroughly and efficiently. The matron, Mrs. Ranson, who was engaged last year, left on the 15th of March and her place was filled by Mrs. Meakins from Lahore. There have been 51 major operations performed during the year. Miss Niebel speaks very highly of native nurse Omedi who was the first to join the hospital in December 1889. The pupils of the Lansdowne Maternity School have proved themselves useful in taking medicines and surgical dressings to those who have been unable to attend the hospital daily.

The annual report of the Guna Charitable Dispensary is furnished by Surgeon-Captain J. R. Roberts, M.B. Twelve thousand and sixty-one patients were treated during the year, which shows an increase of 1,165 over last year's attendance. This increase, which is a pretty considerable one, shows that the dispensary is doing well. The daily average of in-patients has been over 36. The total number of major and minor operations performed during the year was 86 and 453 respectively. There were 186 vaccinations with 167 successful ones. Dr. Roberts reports very well of the work done by Hospital Assistant Wishwanath Narayan.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke submits the annual report of the Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries. The dispensary at Tirla was re-opened in June last. The dispensary buildings at Jhabua, Ranapore and Amjhera are being reconstructed. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpore has been much improved, and considerable work is being done there. One hundred and forty-one major operations were performed at this hospital showing an increase of 8 over last year's total. Dr. Duke reports that all the dispensaries in the Agency are popular.

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, the clerk in charge of the Office of the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, has done excellent work as he always has done, and given every satisfaction.

R. CALDECOTT,

Brig.-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,

*Civil Administrative Medical Officer
for Central India.*

INDORE RESIDENCY; }
Dated 30th April 1896. }

CHAPTER XVII.
M I S C E L L A N E O U S .
BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

1. Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Bhopawar and Guna.
2. Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
3. Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Bhopal.
4. Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Malwa and Guna.

2. Detailed reference to the work done by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases settled during the year, and the number pending settlement in the several Agencies :—

Agencies.	Settled in 1895-96.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	8	<i>Nil.</i>
Bundelkhand	8	<i>Nil.</i>
Baghelkhand	4	7
Guna	13	19
Malwa	15	6
Gwalior	24	1
Bhopawar	11	<i>Nil.</i>
	83	33

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL:

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV. BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Name of Station.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
Dhar	31.04	19.89	
Jhabua	46.80	35.30	
Ali Rajpur	49.86	28.31	
Barwani	30.08	17.86	
Johat	38.88	17.62	
Bagode	40.35	22.60	
Maunpur	59.90	31.65	
Sirdarpur	37.45	26.29	
Average for Agency .	41.73	24.94	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1895-96.

Name of Articles.	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		TOTAL.	
	Weight in Maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in Maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in Maunds.	Approximate value.
English Manufacture	1,830	1,46,400	...	...	1,830	1,46,400
Country " . . . . .	...	...	630	25,200	630	25,200
Raw Cotton	150	2,400	14,625	58,500	14,775	60,900
Coin . . . . .	...	...	50	1,60,000	50	1,60,000
Fire-works . . . . .	...	...	15	225	15	225
Brass and Copper Vessels	450	18,000	300	12,000	750	30,000
Grain	318	6,338	41,055	78,203	41,373	84,541
Grocery	7,966	1,28,905.	42,825	1,89,658	50,791	3,18,563
Timber	6,180	6,180	2,835	2,835	8,025	8,025
Opium . . . . .	...	...	1½	450	1½	450
TOTAL .	15,904	3,07,233	1,02,336½	5,27,071	1,18,240½	8,34,304

III.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Civil Justice for 1895-96.

States.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1894-95.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.		Total.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1895-96.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1895-96.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.			Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
Dhar	437	63,735	2,834	1,78,936	2,771	2,47,721	2,337	1,68,040	434	79,681	
Jhabua	255	24,183	1,204	89,955	1,459	1,14,138	832	58,136	627	56,002	
Ali Rajpur	36	11,122	170	25,405	206	36,527	192	16,958	14	19,569	
Barwani	133	45,223	1,147	87,700	1,280	1,32,923	1,117	95,422	163	37,501	
Johat	3	104	8	308	11	412	6	272	5	140	
Bagode	23	2,483	138	6,033	161	8,566	144	5,366	17	3,200	
Dotria	14	264	23	825	37	1,089	36	1,080	1	9	
Nimkhera	6	481	18	510	24	991	23	967	1	24	
TOTAL .	907	1,52,595	5,042	3,89,772	5,949	5,42,367	4,687	3,46,241	1,262	1,96,126	

A. F. DELAESSÔE, Captain,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

IV.
BHOPAWAR AGENCY.
NATIVE STATES.
Criminal Justice.

[illegible]

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1895-96.

STATES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1896.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1895.	Admitted during the year 1895-96	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.					
Dhar	129	221	350	...	1	4	223	228	122	4,966	120 00	R a. p. 42 0 0
Jhabua	52	187	239	7	1	6	162	176	63	1,751	47 31	37 0 3
Ali Rajpnr	34	121	155	16	...	1	91	108	47	1,807	43	42 0 3
Barwani	37	178	215	62	...	1	115	178	37	2,580	38 80	67 2 2
Jobat	11	157	168	11	2	...	149	162	6	270	12 59	21 6 11
Bagode	3	18	21	4	...	...	16	20	1	83	2 15	20 12 5
Dotria	4	42	46	2	...	...	41	43	3	104	2 16	28 6 7
TOTAL	270	924	1,194	102	4	12	797	915	279	11,561	266 03	36 15 6

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1895-96.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure for 1895-96.	Closing balance on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . . . . .	...	8,54,585	...	8,25,826	...	
Jhabua	217	1,45,066	1,45,283	1,44,952	331	
Ali Rajpur	1,15,711	1,16,834	2,32,545	98,547	1,33,971	
Barwani	5,79,806	2,89,378	8,69,184	2,14,620	6,54,564	
Jobat	23,807	30,065	53,871	24,753	29,118	
Bagode	6,330	14,730	21,060	16,274	4,786	
Mathwar	Information not received.					
Kathiawar	Ditto ditto.					
Ruttanmal	3,045	2,155	5,200	1,807	3,393	Under superintendence.
Nimkhera	7,243	20,408	27,651	26,743	4,908	
Dotria	7,579	17,760	25,329	16,314	9,015	
Garhi	80	5,060	5,140	5,139	1	
Bharudpura	68	4,487	4,555	4,497	58	
Kotideh	32	1,385	1,417	1,349	68	

A. F. DELAESSÖE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

RETURN No. 1.—Return of *Dakaities* reported as committed in the *Rhopar Agency* for the year 1895-96.

No.	District or State— with Village and Pargana.	Date of Dakaiti— and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.		NO. OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				REMARKS.	
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.		Escaped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mehankalpura	17th December 1895	{	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	
2	Phulgaouri	17th May 1896		193 4 0	3	6	6
				159 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				352 4 0	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	13	
1	Sangvi	23rd January 1895	{	218 1 0	0 2 9	...	3	6	6	...	...	...
2	Mulkakheri	28th March 1895		108 0 0	4	32	32
3	Metwada	7th April	{	541 4 0	...	...	2	30	4	...	...	26	
4	Golwari	6th "		1,573 10 0	2	75	75
5	Kherikhannaporo	10th June	{	1,438 10 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
6	Niheli	11th "		90 12 0	3	8	8
7	Moyana	12th "	{	26 3 0	122 11 0	...	1	12	5	...	...	7	
				3,996 8 0	122 13 9	...	15	175	15	...	...	160	
1	Bhandarpura	24th March 1895	{	27 10 0	1 8 0	...	...	5	1	1	...	4	
2	Senaldi	29th June 1895		41 11 0	5	5
3	Solia	17th August 1895	{	19 4 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
4	Thakrandia	2nd November 1895		966 8 0	6 8 0	...	1	5	5
5	Ranadhlana	6th February 1895	{	257 0 0	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	12	
6	Bidwal	21st "		67 14 0	3	8	8
7	Between Tornado and Unaria	26th "	{	79 8 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	
8	Kasba Kheda	28th "		160 7 0	4	5	5
				1,619 14 0	8 0 0	...	15	56	6	1	...	50	
1	Nayangan	27th September 1895	{	376 0 0	228 0 0	...	...	7	4	4	...	3	
2	Between Aigral and Bhangore	30th June 1895		16 12 0	14 12 0	9	9
				392 12 0	242 12 0	...	...	16	13	4	...	3	
1	Badia	22nd April 1895	{	671 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	15	1	...	...	14	
2	Guhania	7th March 1896		3 2 6	6	6
				674 2 6	10 0 0	...	...	21	1	...	...	20	
1	Kosdluna	18th November 1895	{	22 1 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	
1	Between mile No. 16 and 17	10th December 1895		120 2 9	42 9 0	...	4	6	6
2	" " 38 and 39	12th January 1896	{	760 12 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
				880 14 9	42 9 0	...	4	16	...	...	...	16	
			TOTAL	7,938 8 3	426 2 9	...	37	310	35	5	...	275	

BHOPAWAR AGENCY;
Dated Camp Maunpur, the April 1896.

A. F. deLIAMSSOE, Captain,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Statement showing Receipts and expenditure of the Rewah State for the year 1895-96.

Budget, Major Headings, Receipts.	Actuals for 1894-95.		Estimate for 1895-96.		REMARKS.	No.	Budget, Major Headings, Expenditure.		Actuals for 1894-95.		Estimate for 1895-96.		Actuals for 1895-96.		REMARKS.
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.					R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	
Opening Balance and Revenue	18,37,883	13 4	10,13,928	0 34	20,93,124	0 0	10,28,200	0 0	22,20,324	11 7	8,61,923	12 7	1,30,732	10 8	Increase due to purchase of lac.
Customs	1,97,005	8 1			1,70,500	0 0			34,230	2 11	36,059	0 0	37,741	10 1	Increase due to purchase of opium.
Excise	73,599	12 8			67,600	0 0			2,69,375	8 9	2,67,543	0 0	2,84,748	15 14	Increase due to uniforms and accoutrements.
Forest	2,02,830	15 7			1,87,800	0 0			1,58,109	6 11	2,66,526	0 0	2,10,501	8 94	Increase due to increase of rates of grains for diet of prisoners.
Law and Justice	42,168	10 2			36,800	0 0			19,449	13 24	21,060	0 0	19,313	2 04	
Revenue	25,491	12 04			33,000	0 0			35,931	0 0	37,765	0 0	38,088	8 44	
Interest	10,128	12 74			9,000	0 0			17,729	4 11	20,461	0 0	23,490	3 1	
Don recovered	27,617	11 44			46,350	0 0									
Don recovered	23,302	10 44			13,600	0 0			21,279	9 3	26,211	0 0	23,267	12 5	
Miscellaneous	16,599	0 14			12,258	0 0			50,320	14 84	58,238	0 0	65,082	9 8	
Extraordinary	16,113	11 9			16,492	0 0			74,726	1 0	76,990	0 0	77,088	13 34	
Extraordinary	...	...			...	...			32,965	3 10	27,270	0 0	29,810	8 1	
Palace Charges															
Miscellaneous									2,87,777	3 2	2,51,218	0 0	2,73,956	4 8	
Old debts									11,804	6 10	12,252	0 0	11,835	1 11	
Extraordinary—									...	...	...	...	...	...
Installation expenses									...	...	...	...	...	...
Marriage expenses at Rutnam.									...	...	...	...	...	...
Advance to cultivators									...	...	...	...	...	...
Famine Relief Works									48,087	15 3	...	...	21,768	11 3	
Loan given									24,505	4 3	...	...	41,416	9 7	
Other extraordinary, such as, Bewhar, Bidai and purchase of articles.									49,630	12 5	29,637	0 0	1,05,612	0 0	
Sutna Bazar									...	...	...	...	6,905	5 74	Since installation these expenses have been paid from Rewah treasury for Sutna Bazar.
Total Expenditure									13,25,646	10 94	13,27,000	0 0	16,08,517	1 84	
CLOSING BALANCE									22,20,324	11 7	23,86,124	0 0	22,60,422	3 54	Cash Rs. 84,722-3-54; and Promissory notes Rs. 12,75,700-0-0.
GRAND TOTAL									35,45,971	6 44	37,13,124	0 0	38,68,969	5 2	

II.

Education, Rewah High School.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS OF SCHOOLS.			Average attendance of pupils.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1895-96.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1895-96.					REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	TOTAL.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess on grants-in-aid from Native States.	Contribution and subscription.	Fees from pupils.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.—Rewah School consisting of—													
1. English School													
2. Persian—Urdu													
3. Sanskrit	1	...	1	258-76	5,237	1 0	2,932 12 3	8,169 13 3	...	...	...	...
4. Hindi													
5. Rajkumars' Boarding House													
6. Public Service Training Department, including the following classes:—													
Patwaris . . . . .	...	...	...							
Police and Abkari . . . . .	...	...	...	40-67	1,117	11 9	408 12 0	1,526 7 9	...	...	...	...
Revenue—Judicial													
II.—Hindi Village Schools	31	...	31	1,187-95	5,058	8 4	695 11 0	5,654 3 4	...	...	...	...
III.—Rudimentary Sanskrit—Grant-in-aid School	3	...	3	98-43	360	0 0	...	360 0 0	...	...	...	...
IV.—Girls' School . . . . .	...	4	4	92-27	833	4 6	110 0 0	943 4 6	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36	4	39	1,678-08	12,606	9 7	4,057 3 3	16,663 12 10	...	...	...	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II (A).

EDUCATION 1895-96.

Vankat High School, Sutra.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS OF SCHOOLS.			Average attendance of pupils.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1895-96.				SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1895-96.						REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	TOTAL.	Grants-in-aid from the British Government.	One per cent. cess on local funds and Native States.	Contribution and subscription.	Fees from pupils.	TOTAL.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Vankat High School, Satna, consisting of—					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
1. English Department					2,516 15 0	116 12 0	2,633 11 0	...	...	270 12 0	433 14 0	704 10 0	...	
2. Hindi	1	...	1	12813											
3. Urdu															
TOTAL	1	...	1	12813	2,516 15 0	116 12 0	2,633 11 0	...	...	270 12 0	433 14 0	704 10 0	...	

H. A. VINCENT,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II (B).

Results of the Public Examinations, 1895-96, Rewah High School.

No.	Examinations.	Number appearing.	Number passing.	REMARKS.
1	Allahabad University Entrance Examination, 1895 . .	8	4	
2	Punjab University Sanskrit Examination, 1895 . .	...	...
3	Central India Schools Examination, 1895 . . .	20	9	
4	Middle English Examination, N.-W. P., 1895 . .	5	1	
5	Middle Vernacular Examination, N.-W. P., 1895 . .	6	4	
6	Patwaris Examination	82	43	

II (C).

Vankat High School, Sutna.—Results of the Public Examination.

No.	Examinations.	Number appearing.	Number passing.	REMARKS.
1	Allahabad University Entrance Examination, 1895-96 .	4	1	
2	Middle English Examination, N.-W. P.	5	4	
3	Central India Schools Examination, 1895-96 . . .	13	11	
4	Local Examination	117	83	
	TOTAL	139	99	

III.

Statement showing the number of villages surveyed and assessed—their previous and past jamas for 1895-96.

No.	Name of Pargana.	Total number of villages.		Villages surveyed and assessed.		Villages not surveyed and assessed.		Previous jama.	Present jama.	Increase.
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1	Teonthar .	619	2,099	465	2,065	154	34	2,26,607 14 10½	3,11,636 2 11½	85,028 4 1

IV.

Statement of Boundary Cases disposed of by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

Pending on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year 1895-96.	Total.	DISPOSAL.			Pending on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
			Amicably settled.	Made over to boundary settlement officer.	Total.		
11	...	11	1	3	4	7	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

V.
Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency during the year 1895-96.

DISPENSARIES.	Remaining on 1st April 1895.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULTS.				Remaining on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or otherwise.	Died.		
Satra Agency Hospital	30	2,415	2,445	2,367	16	21	8	33	
" Bazar "	826	22,408	23,294	20,251	1,255	1,124	75	589	
Sohawal Dispensary	141	6,686	6,827	6,610	20	11	10	176	
Nagoda Hospital	297	13,332	13,629	12,485	589	219	24	312	
Rawal Victoria Hospital	944	30,952	31,896	29,607	480	968	136	696	
" Zenana "	108	5,139	5,247	3,323	1,001	850	3	70	
" Jail "	26	3,015	3,041	2,967	7	1	16	50	
" Military "	27	1,936	1,963	1,926	6	1	1	29	
Mungawan Dispensary	386	15,234	15,676	12,305	1,796	1,243	4	322	
Tcontlur "	152	8,819	8,971	8,383	370	126	9	183	
Burdee "	85	7,440	7,525	7,421	2	30	...	72	
Ramnagar "	105	10,346	10,451	10,177	100	48	22	104	
Chandia "	161	6,871	7,082	6,652	4	168	3	205	
Sohagpore "	105	4,029	4,134	3,925	3	126	3	83	
Manpore "	...	4,856	4,856	4,477	24	31	10	314	
Pathrewra "	...	1,126	1,126	1,098	3	1	...	24	
TOTAL	3,393	144,714	148,107	133,974	5,585	4,962	324	3,262	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VI.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements (in detail) for 1895-96 as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of vendors for 1895-96.	No.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>			<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
1	Tax on sale of articles	1,70,439 1 0	1,33,126 6 10	...	37,312 10 2	1,901 6 9	1	By Establishment	23,989 11 9	25,013 11 7	1,023 15 10	...	
2	Do. Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	2	Contingency	510 7 0	566 1 3	55 10 3	...	
3	Bayaee	10,278 0 0	11,438 9 9	1,150 9 9	...	241 4 0	3	Purchase of Opium	10,518 0 11	8,396 6 0	...	2,141 10 11	
4	Grazing fee	14,783 10 1	13,019 1 7½	...	1,764 8 5½	260 0 0							
5	Duty on Stone	740 13 9	1,170 6 0	429 8 3	...	...					
	TOTAL	1,96,241 8 10	1,58,744 8 2½	1,580 2 0	39,077 2 7½	2,402 10 9							
6	Sale of Opium	18,750 1 6	16,558 8 6	...	2,191 9 0	...							
7	Do. Gauja	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Licensed fee from vendors	7,396 8 3	7,048 1 6	...	348 6 9	258 3 10							
9	Abkari	42,889 7 9	38,038 8 5	...	4,850 15 4	4,998 1 6							
10	Ferry	4,121 4 0	3,595 12 0	...	525 8 0	386 8 0							
	TOTAL	73,157 5 6	65,240 14 5	...	7,916 7 1	5,642 13 4							
	GRAND TOTAL	2,69,398 14 4	2,23,985 6 7½	1,680 2 0	46,993 9 8½	8,045 8 1		GRAND TOTAL	35,018 3 8	33,956 2 10	1,079 10 1	2,141 10 11	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VII.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES.			DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.					Remain- ing on 31st March 1896.
	Remain- ing on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Trans- ferred.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintend- ent of Rewah	5	10	15	10	4	1	...	15	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VII (A).

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES.			DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.				Remain- ing on 31st March 1896.
	Remain- ing on 16th November 1895.	Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Maharaja's Court	1	6	7	5	...	...	5	2

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

VIII.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordi- nate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remain- ing on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	16	29	45	27	1	17	...	...	...	...	45	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VIII (A).

Statement of Civil Cases of Appeal tried by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Remaining on 16th November 1895.	Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Default.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Maharaja.	Dewan's Court.	15	9	24	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	12	12
	Munsarim of Satna Bazar.	3	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
	Civil Judge	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	TOTAL	18	11	29	12	...	...	3	...	...	1	16	13

JANARDAN SINGH,

Secretary.

IX.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent Rewah.	Dewan's Court	5	9	14	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	14	...

H. A. VINCENT,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

IX(A).

Statement of Revenue Cases of Appeal tried by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Remaining on 16th November 1895.	Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of Maharaja.	Dewan's Court	10	9	19	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	9

JANARDAN SINGH,

Secretary.

X.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Nature of Offence.	DEWAN.		MAOISTRATE OF REWAH.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAOISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Colpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
2	Criminal breach of trust	1	2	10	14	11	17	22	33
3	Voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hort.	5	6	30	48	431	777	466	831
4	Robbery	...	...	8	15	...	...	8	15
5	Dakaiti	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	9
6	Rape	12	14	2	2	...	...	14	16
7	Assault or criminal force	...	...	3	6	72	114	75	120
8	Wrongful restraint	...	...	2	2	54	117	56	119
9	Theft	2	6	48	116	412	711	462	833
10	Forgery	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Cheating	...	...	3	4	23	35	26	39
12	Miscellaneous	7	16	175	355	739	1,520	921	1,891
TOTAL		29	54	283	564	1,742	3,291	2,054	3,909

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

X(A).

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	DARBAR OFFICE.		DEWAN.*		MAOISTRATE OF REWAH.*		DEPUTY MAOISTRATES AND HONORARY MAOISTRATES.*		MUNSHIRAM OF SATNA.*		TOTAL.	
		Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Colpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Criminal Breach, of Trust	...	...	...	...	10	14	11	17	1	1	23	32
5	Voluntarily causing Hurt	1	1	2	2	8	17	10	18	1	1	22	39
6	Robbery	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	8	15
7	Dakaiti	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
8	Rape	1	1	12	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	15	17
9	Assault or Criminal Force	...	...	...	...	5	11	74	122	11	16	90	149
10	Wrongful Restraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	59	...	...	22	59
11	Theft	...	...	2	6	46	114	401	691	49	77	496	888
12	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cheating	...	...	...	...	3	4	22	33	...	...	25	37
14	Miscellaneous	2	4	11	21	199	385	1,120	2,195	68	104	1,400	2,709
TOTAL		4	6	28	52	281	562	1,660	3,135	130	199	2,103	3,954

* These are from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XI.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1895-96.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.								PENDING ON 31ST MARCH 1896.	
							DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		ESCAPED.		TOTAL.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	7	11	7	11	2	4	5	7	...	...	7	11	...	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XI(A).

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PENDING ON 16th NOVEMBER 1895.		INSTITUTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 16th NOV. 1895 TO 31st MARCH 1896.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.								REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1896.	
							DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		TRANSFERRED.		TOTAL.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Fabricating False Evidence . 192	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous Hurt . . . 325	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Extortion . . . 384	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rape . . . 375	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Causing Hurt by Poison . 328	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
TOTAL .	5	7	...	...	5	7	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	6	1	1

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XII.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1895-96.

COURT.	PENDING ON 1st APRIL 1895.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1896.
Consultative Council of Sirdars . . .	68	156	224	224	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XIII.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	TOTAL.				DISPOSED OF.		Remaining on 31st March 1896.
		Pending on 1st April 1895.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Dewan	1	194	195	...	194	194	1
2	Civil Judge	101	906	1,007	74	726	800	207
3	Deputy Magistrates	238	2,496	2,734	38	2,404	2,442	292
4	Honorary Magistrates	265	1,195	1,460	8	1,228	1,236	224
	TOTAL .	605	4,791	5,396	120	4,552	4,672	724

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XIII(A).

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			Remaining on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.		
1	Darbar Office	2	2	2	These are from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
2	Dewan	1	194	195	...	194	194	1	
3	Civil Judge	101	906	1,007	74	726	800	207	
4	Deputy Magistrates	238	2,496	2,734	38	2,404	2,442	292	
5	Honorary Magistrates	265	1,195	1,460	8	1,228	1,236	224	
6	Munsarim's Court, Satna Bazar	33	251	284	5	238	243	41	
	TOTAL	638	5,044	5,682	125	4,790	4,915	767	

JANARDAN SINGH,

Secretary.

XIV.

Statement showing the number of cases decided by 26 Lakhs Committee for 1895-96.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lakhs Committee	Nil.	...	Nil.	...	

H. A. VINCENT,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XV.

Return of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1895-96.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.						Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Ex parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	4	864	868	...	...	...	...	860	860	8	8 Transferred.
2	Adalat Dewani	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	
3	Settlement Officer, Teonthar	27	24	51	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	
4	Tehsildar of Hazur Tehsil	247	2,735	2,982	55	148	10	12	1,849	2,074	782	
5	Ditto Madhogurh	81	1,217	1,298	8	11	...	...	1,148	1,167	1	
6	Ditto Mowgunj	73	668	741	4	29	...	23	422	478	63	
7	Ditto Ramnagar	12	163	175	2	14	2	1	96	115	17	43 Do.
8	Ditto Burdee	21	479	500	5	36	19	39	332	431	39	30 Do.
9	Ditto Teonthar	94	2,614	2,708	61	53	4	27	1,572	1,717	798	193 Do.
10	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpore	8	57	65	...	5	...	2	47	54	6	6 Do.
11	Ditto Rewah Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1 Transferred.
13	Ditto Burgawan	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
14	Ditto Baikantpore	3	25	23	3	3	1	1	12	20	8	...
15	Ditto Krishnagarh	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	3	5	1	...
16	Ditto Kripalpore	2	25	27	...	2	1	3	8	14	13	...
17	Ditto Rampore, Nailin	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...
18	Ditto Bewnli Khas	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
19	Ditto Singwara . . . . .	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...
20	Ditto Jodhpore . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
21	Ditto Lall Gauro . . . . .	...	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...
22	Ditto Murwas . . . . .	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	...
23	Ditto Chandia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	591	8,902	9,493	140	303	38	115	6,408	7,004	1,752	737 Transferred.

H. A. VINCENT,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVI.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.	Filed during 1895-96.	Total.	DISPOSAL.					Pending at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	TOTAL.	
...	86	86	69	10	6	1	86	...
<i>Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.</i>								
4	101	105	63	22	15	3	103	2
<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.</i>								

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVI (A).

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the period 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Remaining at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	TOTAL.	
1	6	7	5	...	...	...	5	2
<i>Appeals from the Dewan and the Munsarim of Satna to the Darbar Office.</i>								
...	86	86	69	10	6	1	86	...
<i>Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan*.</i>								
4	101	105	63	22	15	3	103	2
<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.*</i>								

* From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XVII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.	Filed during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL.								Pending at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remand for revision.	Ex-parte.	TOTAL.	
1	140	141	111	5	...	2	...	22	...	140	1
<i>Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>											
42	287	329	161	48	12	17	...	60	...	298	31
<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>											

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVII A.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	DISPOSAL								Pending at the close of 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	Default.	TOTAL.	
18	11	29	12	...	...	1	...	...	3	16	13
<i>Appeals from the Dewan, Civil Judge, and the Satna Bazar Munsarim to the Darbar Office.</i>											
1	140	141	111	5	...	2	...	22	...	140	1
<i>Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.*</i>											
42	287	329	161	48	12	17	...	60	...	298	31
<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.*</i>											

* From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XVIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.	Filed during the year 1895-96.	Total.	DISPOSAL.							Total.	Remaining at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.		
	<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>										
4	46	50	29	1	1	7	11	...	...	49	1
	<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>										
13	78	91	45	7	4	1	21	3	2	83	8

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVIII (A).

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	DISPOSAL								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
10	9	19	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Darbar Office.</i>											
4	57	61	39	1	1	7	11	...	...	59	2
<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates, Civil Judge, and Settlement Officer to the Dewan *</i>											
13	78	91	45	7	4	1	21	3	2	83	8
<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.*</i>											

* From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XIX.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1895-96.

No.	NAME OF COURT TO WHICH APPEAL IS MADE.	FROM WHAT COURT.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.								Pending at the close of the year.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromise.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.	
<i>Appeals of Revenue Cases.</i>														
1	Dewan's Court . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge.	4	21	25	11	1	1	8	...	...	3	24	1
2	Adalat Dewani . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrate.	5	46	51	22	4	4	12	2	...	1	45	6
TOTAL .			9	67	76	33	5	5	20	2	...	4	69	7
<i>Nigrani of Revenue Cases.</i>														
1	Dewan's Court . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge.	...	25	25	18	...	...	3	...	...	4	25	...
2	Adalat Dewani . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrate.	8	32	40	23	3	...	9	1	2	...	38	2
TOTAL .			8	57	65	41	3	...	12	1	2	4	63	2

XX.

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	...	1	1	1	...	

XXI.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	1	3	4	4	...	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XXII.

Statement of Civil Cases (Original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	1	5	6	6	...	

XXIII.

Statement of Civil Cases (Appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	3	12	15	15	...	

XXIV.

Statement giving account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1895-96.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on the 1st April 1895	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	TOTAL	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1896.	Less in raw materials.	REMARKS.
R a. p. 435 6 8	R a. p. 4,348 8 1	R a. p. 4,783 14 9	R a. p. 4,210 10 5½	R a. p. 573 4 3½	...	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1895-'96.

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Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Annual Account of Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.					
No.	Major heading.	Minor heading.	Actuals from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Balance . . .	Opening Balance . . .	258 8 3	40,000 0 0	45,598 15 1
2	Revenue . . .	Arrears	684 8 10	3,000 0 0	4,470 14 11
		Malguzari	59,989 14 6½	92,000 0 0	78,774 15 9
		Ubari	4,333 13 4	8,500 0 0	5,987 7 8
		Interest on arrears	420 14 1	...	645 5 7
		Miscellaneous	118 13 4½	500 0 0	493 10 8
3	Forest . . .	Sale of Bamboos	6,607 11 9½	4,000 0 0	1,840 3 3
		Do. Lac		500 0 0	635 13 7½
		Do. Forest produce		4,000 0 0	5,789 14 4½
4	Customs . . .	Permit dues	3,542 9 10½	1,000 0 0	1,850 1 6½
		Grazing fees		500 0 0	381 2 7½
		Barjai		3,100 0 0	4,442 7 4½
5	Excise . . .	Sale of Opium	2,211 0 3	800 0 0	901 4 0
		Duty on sale of Liquor		2,000 0 0	1,079 10 1
		Do. do. Drugs		600 0 0	560 14 11
6	Law and Justice . . .	Fines	775 4 7	1,000 0 0	2,901 10 11
		Stamps	710 4 0	1,000 0 0	3,303 9 0
		Fees, Talbana, etc.	1,198 14 10	500 0 0	2,302 14 10
		Cattle Pound	672 4 2½	600 0 0	1,059 7 9
		Unclaimed properties	676 6 4½	500 0 0	1,476 14 11
7	Cesses . . .	School	7,645 8 8	1,800 0 0	1,281 6 6
		Road		1,000 0 0	1,025 8 5
		Doorga Puja		900 0 0	900 1 2
		Patwari		4,400 0 0	4,234 11 6
		Chowkidari		3,150 0 0	3,697 14 8
		Rao and Naig . . . . .		...	236 2 3
8	Miscellaneous . . .	Serai	149 6 4	300 0 0	380 7 0
		Chowdhra . . . . .	...	...	55 15 11
		Panchakki . . . . .	...	...	12 8 0
		Cowdung . . . . .	...	...	10 0 0
		Miscellaneous	9,647 15 8	...	193 2 1
TOTAL			99,385 6 9	1,85,150 0 0	1,30,926 5 3½
GRAND TOTAL			99,643 15 0	1,75,150 0 0	1,76,925 5 2½

XV.

of the Nagode State for the year 1895-96.

DISBURSEMENTS.					
No.	Major heading.	Minor heading.	Actuals from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Revenue	Dewan's Office	5,159 12 8	7,920 0 0	7,213 5 5
		Khas Kalmi	56 0 0	180 0 0	179 11 9
		Record Office	250 15 6	528 0 0	491 14 0
		Account Office	886 14 11	1,860 0 0	1,776 7 0
		Treasury	306 0 0	864 0 0	842 11 0
		Tahsil Nagode	1,618 14 7	1,944 0 0	1,898 13 7
		Do. Unchehra	509 6 3	1,572 0 0	1,470 12 2
		Do. Dhauwali	286 3 6	534 0 0	501 5 5
		Patwari and Kanungo	1,677 10 6	4,112 0 0	3,533 14 9
		Postal charges	102 6 6	384 0 0	287 0 10
2	Police	Nagode Circle	3,345 8 0	5,066 0 0	4,965 11 4
		Unchehra do.	1,708 1 4	2,784 0 0	2,691 9 1
		Dhanwali do.	406 5 1	660 0 0	655 1 5
		Nagode Chowkidari	1,039 4 7	1,656 0 0	1,602 2 10
		Unchehra do.	687 1 6	1,170 0 0	1,157 0 7
		Dhanwali do.	212 0 0	312 0 0	310 0 0
3	Jail	Establishment	468 2 8	972 0 0	948 10 1
		Diet of prisoners, hawalatis and orphans.	890 15 2	1,800 0 0	1,810 9 11
4	Education	4 Schools	495 4 9	856 0 0	749 0 3
5	Army	Cavalry	1,544 6 2	2,258 0 0	2,174 3 4
		Artillery	211 4 5	273 0 0	276 13 0
6	Forest and Permit	Forest and Permit	2,362 7 3	4,860 0 0	6,398 13 2½
		Barjai	205 8 6	372 0 0	303 8 9
7	Medical	Hospital	943 1 10	1,280 0 0	989 3 4
		Vaccination	260 0 0	150 0 0	...
8	Public Works	Establishment	338 2 3	456 0 0	446 11 0
		Works and repairs	3,803 10 0	10,000 0 0	11,640 12 9
		Sanitation	6 0 0	240 0 0	201 3 8
9	Pension	Pension and grant	114 10 8	152 0 0	178 8 6
10	Political	Agency charges	29 6 9	500 0 0	448 2 5
11	Palace	Personal allowance of Raja with arrears. . . . .	...	39,000 0 0	1,919 11 3
		Guzardars	4,586 0 0	6,061 0 0	5,796 12 0
		Khairaties and Sadabarties . .	177 9 11	996 12 0	949 10 8
		Dewarth	952 14 8	1,655 4 0	1,654 1 0
		Stable	5,830 4 9	7,310 0 0	6,640 5 5
		Sherkhana	337 2 7	894 0 0	Included in personal allowance.
		Chiriyakhana	114 15 7	234 0 0	313 0 0
		Shikarics	320 6 8	324 0 0	764 9 9
		Gardens	426 15 5	810 0 0	9,699 8 0
		Marriage of Sidpura girl . . .	...	10,000 0 0	
12	Old Debts	Repayments	4,289 4 7	45,000 0 0	40,354 5 11
13	Excise	Purchase of opium	691 10 0	700 0 0	847 10 8
14	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	5,992 1 7	2,000 0 0	1,471 3 3
15	Extraordinary	Takavi and loans . . . . .	...	...	7,393 6 0
		Relief works . . . . .	...	...	4,717 0 0
		TOTAL	53,644 15 1	1,70,700 0 0	1,38,665 1 3½
		Closing Balance	45,998 15 11	4,450 0 0	38,260 3 11
		GRAND TOTAL	99,643 15 0	1,75,150 0 0	1,76,925 5 2½

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1895-96.

States.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.			REMARKS.
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	
Baoni	89,793	4	1	84,818	7	11	Surplus .	3,974	12	2
Garruli Estimates	36,230	0	0	36,150	0	0	"	80	0	0

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1895-96.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND, WAS ON TOUR DURING THE MONTH OF												Total.
	April 1895.	May 1895.	June 1895.	July 1895.	August 1895.	September 1895.	October 1895.	November 1895.	December 1895.	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	
Captain J. Ramsay	3	1	7	...	3	5	16	31	31	29	2	128
TOTAL	3	1	7	...	3	5	16	31	31	29	2	128

Statement of cases of Appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.								Pending on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	1	10	11	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	1
Ditto	District Judge, Nowgong (Cantonment).	5	5	10	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	2

Statement showing the successes obtained at examinations by the various Schools in Bundelkhand during 1895.

NAMES OF STATES.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.					CLASS No. I, CENTRAL INDIA EXAMINATIONS.				CLASS No. II, CENTRAL INDIA EXAMINATIONS.				CLASS No. III, CENTRAL INDIA EXAMINATIONS.			
	Number sent up.	NUMBER PASSED.			Number failed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number absent.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number absent.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number absent.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.													
Orchha	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	7	3	...
Dafia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charkhari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj Kuma College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	2	4	...
TOTAL	16	1	6	1	8	10	7	3	...	12	8	4	...	29	16	12	1

Nowgong, }
 The 30th April 1896. }

J. RAMSAY, Captain,
 Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII. GUNA.

Statistical abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1895-96.

NAME OF STATE.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.			GENERAL STATISTICS.			ARMED FORCES.				ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				NUMBER OF SERIOUS CASES.				Principal productions.		SEASONS UNDER REPORT FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE AS REGARDS GOODS		GENERAL REMARKS.		
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.	Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.	The Criminal cases of all Chiefs, in international administration cases, are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The Civil cases are settled in their own Courts.	Education.	Highway and Gang Dacoity.	Attack on Government mails.	Murder.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.
Raghogarh .	Rajah .	Jeymaodhar Singh .	77	Has been an aristocratic old footman, but his mind is now failing from age.	Unknown	18,148	24,000	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	1	1	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	1	..	..	..	Good	Fair	The States of Gorta, Parone, Umri, Bhadwara and Sirohi are managed by their Chiefs under the Superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.
Parone .	Rajah .	Gajandar Singh .	27	An intelligent and active disposed Chief. Attends to his State.	Unknown	7,933	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Gurrah .	Rajah .	Dalbhadar Singh .	27	Has contracted extravagant habits; but there are hopes of improvement.	Unknown	10,854	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Dhar Nooda .	Thakur .	Bhim Singh .	37	A well disposed person but a feeble character.	Unknown	4,888	9,000	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	..	1	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	1	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Umri .	Rajah .	Pirthi Singh .	25	A well-educated young man, and attends to business, but has a selfish disposition.	Unknown	3,057	5,000	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	..	..	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Bhadwara .	Rajah .	Madho Singh .	20	A very unpromising youth. Deficient in ability, manners, honesty and truthfulness.	Unknown	3,111	7,000	..	..	..	A few road police.	..	..	1	..	Agra-Bombay Road.	..	..	2	..	..	..	Good	Fair	
Sirohi .	Diwan .	Maharao Singh .	25	A feeble character .	Unknown	4,470	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	Good	Fair	

DATED GUNA AGHNOY;
The 23rd April 1896.

A. MASTERS, Major,
Political Assistant, Guna.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under Guna Agency for the year 1895-96.

Name of State.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Remarks.
	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	
Raghogurh .	55,331 7 10	41,196 15 4	...	Phulshahi Rupees.
Parone . .	20,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	...	Government „
Gurrah . .	14,470 0 0	11,331 0 0	40,286 0 0	Phulshahi Rupees.
Umri . .	5,400 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	„ „
Bhadowra . .	5,926 14 0	4,462 0 0	2,466 10 9	Government Rupees.
Dharnaoda .	5,001 0 0	4,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	Phulshahi Rupees.
Sirsi . .	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	„ „

A. MASTERS, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

A

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1895-96.

No.	ROAD AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
	INDORE DIVISION.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road . . .	195	...	...	7,723	184	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road . . .	115	...	...	10,678	148	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road . . .	11½	...	...	7,082	344	(a) A large proportion of these roads requires renewal and the collection of metal for this purpose has raised the average cost of maintenance.
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road . . .	7	...	...	4,983	558	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road . . .	7½	...	...	7,087	169	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road . . .	40	...	...	4,046	219	(b) This road has required heavy renewals during the year.
7	Biaora-Rajgurun Road . . .	15	...	...	4,479	101	
8	Indore-Simrole Road . . .	14	...	...	9,315	323	(b) Ditto ditto.
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road . . .	36	...	...	9,315	145	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar Tirla and Sirdarpur Road . . .	24½	...	...	6,046	285	(a)
11	Indore Station Roads . . .	21½	...	...	Not known.	190	
12	Malwa-Gujrat Road . . .	¾	...	...	1,758	816	(c) A renewal cost for this short length has caused the high average cost per mile.
13	Burnagar-Budanawar Feeder Road .	7	...	...	3,886	99	
14	Namli-Sallana Road . . .	10½	...	...	4,724	...	
15	Jaora-Piploda Road . . .	11	...	...	4,726	...	
16	Khalghat-Dhurampuri Feeder Road	6½	...	...	3,383	...	These roads are under construction.
17	Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road .	5	...	...	3,760	...	
18	Road from Kurwai to the Betwa Causeway . . .	1½	...	...	4,927	...	These roads are under construction.
		528½	...	...	...	...
	Deduct miles under construction .	34½	...	...	...	...
	Net number of miles maintained .	495	...	...	...	189	
	NAGODE DIVISION.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road . . .	14¾	...	...	7,609	267	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road . . .	20¾	...	...	5,260	115	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road . . .	100½	...	...	9,823	285	
4	Banda-Sagar Road . . .	59¾	...	...	7,048	} 125	
5	Ditto Heera Ghat Road . . .	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road . . .	46¾	...	...	Not known	61	
7	Nagode Kallinger Road . . .	12	...	...	1,828	141	Under construction.
...	Ditto ditto . . .	...	22½	...	...	56	
8	Allipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road .	7½	...	...	5,075	512	
9	Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road . . .	10¾	...	...	3,783	...	Will be handed over to the State concerned shortly.
		276	22½	...	...	183	

D. JOSCELYN, C.E.,

Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,

Rajputana and Central India.

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1895-96.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
GVALIOR STATE.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247½	...	...	...	...
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...
4	Gwalior-Etwah Road	59½	...	...	...	...
5	Agra Loop line	5	...	...	...	...
6	Sipri Loop line	5	...	...	...	...
7	Short Roads round Gwalior	10½	...	...	...	...
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17½	...	...	...	...
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55½	...	...	...	...
12	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	9½	...	...	...	...
13	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road	12½	...	...	...	...
		518½	...	...	...	...
BHOPAL STATE.							
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...
2	Biaora-Schore Road	22	...	...	...	...
3	Schore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...
		91½	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	DETAIL.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kacha and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	REMARKS.
1	Sutna and Bela Road	22½ miles	...	...
2	Diversion Road (Sutna Bazar)	1 mile nearly	...	...
3	Agency Roads about 10 in number	1½ miles	...	...
4	Umaria-Manpur Road . . . . .	...	...	27 miles.	
5	Burhar-Manpur Road . . . . .	...	...	8 "	
6	Narrow Hill road from Sutna Bela road to top of the hill.	...	...	5½ "	
7	Sutna river road portion metalled	½ mile	...	...
8	Do. do. Kacha . . . . .	...	...	1½ miles.	
9	Great Deccan Road within Rewah State	87 miles	...	...
10	Rewah to Govindgarh	11 "	...	...
11	Bela to Govindgarh	12½ "	...	...
12	Allahabad Road branching from the Great Deccan Road at Mangawar to the borders of Rewah State.	...	32 miles	...	
13	Govindgarh to Ramnagar . . . . .	...	...	17 miles.	
14	Ramnagar to Amarpatan . . . . .	...	...	17 "	
15	Rewah to Seonthur via Baikuntpur . . . . .	...	...	36 "	
16	Mowganj to Sihawal . . . . .	...	...	17 "	
17	Govindgarh to Jhiria . . . . .	...	...	4½ "	
New lines of communication.					
18	Dabhouna and Seonthur Road . . . . .	...	27 miles	...	
19	Birsinghpur and Diodari Road, III Section . . . . .	...	11½ "	...	
	TOTAL LINES	136½ miles	70½ miles	133½ miles	

SUTNA,
The 16th June 1896. }

D. JOSCELYN, C.E.,
Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.

2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.

3. Provincial Exports—Details.

4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1895-96, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.	
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.			
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To		
1895.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
April	2,410½	1,275	1,319	1,331	1,383	1,225	1,385	1,310	1,390	1,350	1,442	1,342	1,351	1,399	1,408	1,388	1,409	1,485	1,435		
May	2,986	1,281	1,321	1,346	1,403	1,270	1,405	1,382	1,435	1,405	1,470	1,349	1,381	1,407	1,468	1,351	1,400	1,483	1,517		
June	2,545	1,270	1,320	1,343	1,305	1,292	1,370	1,352	1,435	1,412	1,478	1,333	1,352	1,401	1,430	1,337	1,381	1,433	1,482		
July	2,985	1,285	1,322	1,335	1,371	1,310	1,345	1,350	1,395	1,380	1,452	1,331	1,334	1,400	1,413	1,345	...	1,485	...		
August	2,198	1,275	1,312	1,325	1,352	1,260	1,345	1,300	1,389	1,377	1,417	1,331	1,373	1,409	1,430	1,308	1,351	1,417	1,433		
September	2,580½	1,282	1,320	1,341	1,383	1,285	1,357	1,300	1,420	1,373	1,457	1,320	1,361	1,405	1,430	1,344	1,351	1,410	1,433		
October	1,572½	1,303	1,342	1,365	1,417	1,315	1,420	1,375	1,460	1,396	1,480	1,317	1,327	1,395	1,405	1,350	1,383	1,419	1,427		
November	2,049	1,337	1,372	1,397	1,422	1,320	1,425	1,403	1,460	1,425	1,480	1,317	1,320	1,398	1,395	1,370	1,383	1,446	1,460		
December	953½	1,310	1,357	1,379	1,410	1,320	1,398	1,355	1,442	1,420	1,470	1,283	1,323	1,305	1,300	1,289	1,352	1,335	1,400		
1896.																					
January	1,007	1,279	1,350	1,375	1,432	1,335	1,407	1,381	1,425	1,430	1,480	1,281	1,306	1,334	1,368	1,313	1,331	1,426	1,466		
February	2,209	1,279	1,353	1,379	1,430	1,350	1,415	1,403	1,461	1,433	1,490	1,260	1,362	1,368	1,390	1,305	1,306	1,449	1,466		
March	2,174½	1,250	1,328	1,371	1,427	1,315	1,433	1,376	1,464	1,440	1,490	1,356	1,406	1,360	1,424	1,396	1,499	1,459	1,521		
Total chests . .	26,378½	Average price per chest.																			
Duty t Rs50 per chest.	.....	1,288	1,335	1,357	1,403	1,298	1,390	1,356	1,431	1,404	1,466	1,317	1,350	1,333	1,410	1,340	1,353	1,433	1,463	
Average chests . .	2,198																				

RETURN 2.—Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1895-96.

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at Rs50.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at Rs700.
Indore	736	9,712½	63,13,125 {	188	986	6,90,200 .
Ratlam	130	1,469	9,54,850 {	4	33½	Free.
Dhar	39	438	2,84,700	17	31½	22,050
Ujjain	447	5,073	32,97,450 {	48	44	Free.
Chitor	500	4,248½	27,61,525 {	...	...	...
Jaora	73	816½	5,30,725	37	171½	1,20,050
Bhopal	99	989½	6,43,175	4	9	Free.
Mandsaur	335	3,631½	23,60,475 {	53	178½	1,24,950
				13	68	Free.
			
			
				2	25	17,500
				8	13	Free.
TOTAL	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369 {	1,392½	9,74,750
					167½	Free.
Total of the previous years' Exports—						
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306 {	1,217½	8,52,250
					146½	Free.
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362 {	1,294½	9,06,150
					146	Free.
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393 {	1,380½	9,66,350
					170½	Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403 {	1,405	9,83,500
					361½	Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,82,72,300	415 {	1,387	9,70,900
					192½	Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports—

Rs50 per chest from 28th June 1882.

Rs600 " " 5th July 1890.

Rs650 " " 11th December 1894.

Hundi Stamps to the value of Rs12,173-14-0 were used in Malwa by exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties.

RETURN 3.—Provincial Exports in 1895-96—Details.

1895-96.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at Rs700.
To Bombay Presidency {	82	260½	1,88,650
	72	142	Free.
Madras Presidency	109	600	4,20,000
Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	43	241	1,68,700
Hyderabad-Deccan	64	282	1,97,400
Mysore Government . . . . .	...	25	Free.
Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	369 {	1,392½	9,74,750
		167½	Free.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1895-96.

SOALBS.	Road Cess, at Rs1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund, at Rs1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund, at Rs3-10-0 per Chest.
	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.
Indore	10,698 8 0	...	...
Ratlam	1,500 8 0	1,500 8 0	...
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	1,587 12 0
Ujjain	5,244 8 0	5,244 8 0	...
Jaora	816 8 0	816 8 0	...
Bhopal	989 8 0	989 8 0	...
Mandsaur	3,656 8 0	3,656 8 0	...
TOTAL	22,906 0 0	12,207 8 0	1,587 12 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.		NUMBER OF SUITS.				SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1895-96.						
		Pending at close of 1894-95.	Filed during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of during 1895-96.	Pending at close of 1895-96.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
							Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
Resident, Gwalior Political Agent, Bhopal Political Agent, Bundelkhand Political Agent, Bagholkhand Political Agent, Malwa Political Agent, Bhopawar Political Assistant, Guna TOTAL	Regular suits	9	18	27	12	15	9,202 4 3	766 13 8	15 10 0	1 4 10	1,032	86
	{ Execution of decrees	9	6	15	6	9	6,916 4 9	1,152 11 5	475 15 8	79 5 3	1,873	312 15
	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular suits	27	4	31	30	1	704 0 9	284 10 11	53 4 0	17 12 0	48	1 3
	{ Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular suits	34	75	109	89	20	3,596 7 9	43 12 6	372 4 0	4 2 11	11,292	126 87
	{ Execution of decrees	246	61	307	27	280	1,066 13 7	39 8 2	...	...	...	...
Civil Judge, Indore Residency Superintendent, Sehoro Bazar Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur Kannadar, Manpur TOTAL	Regular suits	91	227	318	271	47	18,904 12 6	69 12 10	888 11 0	3 4 5	13,100	48 50
	{ Execution of decrees	255	67	322	83	289	7,983 2 4	241 14 11	475 15 8	14 6 9	1,873	56 75
	Regular suits	15	186	201	184	17	28,526 4 2	155 0 6	3,728 5 10	20 4 2	1,928	10 47
	{ Execution of decrees	...	102	102	102	...	1,43,061 13 0	1,402 0 9	115 0 0	1 2 0	143	1 40
	Regular suits	67	328	339	369	20	22,862 3 6	61 15 4	1,558 4 8	4 3 7	4,875	13 21
	{ Execution of decrees	51	334	391	345	46	8,885 14 0	25 12 1	146 14 0	0 6 9	14,273	41 37
	Regular suits	1	78	79	74	5	1,878 3 0	25 6 1	...	...	1,330	17 07
	{ Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular suits	77	592	669	627	42	53,266 10 8	81 15 7	5,286 10 6	8 0 10	6,853	12 97
	{ Execution of decrees	57	436	493	447	46	1,51,947 11 0	339 14 10	261 14 0	0 0 4	14,416	32 25

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1894-95.		INSTITUTED DURING 1895-96.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIRD.		TRIALS PENDING.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1895-96.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED AND FINED.		IMPRISONED AND WHIPPED.		IMPRISONED AND FINED ONLY.		TRANSFERRED TO DISTRICT.		FINED ONLY.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.		Total No. of days.				
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Murder and attempted Murder	63	18	63	18	1	3	3	42	7	14	0	3	2	03	18	2	2
Culpable Homicide	...	...	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	18	9	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	53	27	53	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft.	...	...	310	238	353	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	900	500	693	578
TOTAL	40	25	1,401	801	1,501	880	2	...	...	...	21	10	578	270	808	608	37	23	1,601	930	33	22	270	181	17	13	42	34	0	5	4	2	400	308	803	508	547	4,800
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	00	32	1,504	825	1,621	857	1	...	...	...	8	0	738	319	815	483	32	11	1,621	857	37	30	170	111	0	8	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	100	57	3,028	1,689	3,128	1,740	3
Branches of Cantonment Rules.
TOTAL	104	61	4,631	2,533	5,155	2,013	3
GRAND TOTAL	104	61	4,631	2,533	5,155	2,013	3

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	4	1	25	4
Political Agent, Bhopal	43	43	1	43
" " Bundelkhand	120	593	4 94	33
" " Baghelkhand	19	19	1	19
" " Malwa	24	24	1	24
" " Bhopawar	31	31	1	31
" Assistant, Guna	82	39	47	49
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	64	41	64	64
Attaché Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate Indore Residency.	173	49	3 53	173
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.)	29	47	1 62	29
Superintendent, Sehoro Bazar, Magistrate	579	579	1	579
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, Magistrate, 2nd class	31	31	1	31
Kamadar, Manpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Railway Magistrate, 2nd class	367	369	1	365
TOTAL	1,566	1,866	1 19	1,444
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate) . .	474	2,500	5 27	394
" " Neemuch " "	1,032	1,032	1	1,032
" " Nowgong " "	539	561	1 04	517
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	116	51	43	116
TOTAL	2,161	4,144	1 01	2,059
GRAND TOTAL	3,727	6,010	1 61	3,503

D.—POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	46	4,896 0 0	...	46	4,896 0 0	...
Gwalior Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	8	580 14 0	...	8	580 14 0	...
Bhopal Political Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	1 54	4,994 10 0	...	1 54	4,994 10 0	...
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0	...
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	23	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	210 0 0	...
Malwa Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	7	516 0 0	...	7	516 0 0	...
Bhopawar { Bhinnia Police	4 53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 53	6,492 0 0	...
Agency { Manpur Pargana Police	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0	...
Police, { Agency Road Police . . . . .	...	...	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0	...
Guna Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0	...
TOTAL	4 96	8,286 0 0		1 164	15,511 8 0		5 260	23,797 8 0	
Mhow Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	135	16,523 0 7	...	135	16,523 0 7	...
Neemuch Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	63	9,741 14 10	...	63	9,741 14 10	...
Nowgong Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	50	5,423 12 7	...	50	5,423 12 7	...
Sipri Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	20	2,844 0 0	...	20	2,844 0 0	...
TOTAL	...	...		273	34,532 12 0		273	34,532 12 0	
GRAND TOTAL	4 96	8,286 0 0		1 437	50,044 4 0		5 533	58,330 4 0	

E.
Jail.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							Remain- ing in Jail on 31st March 1896.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	
	In Jail on 1st April 1896.	Admit- ted during the year.	Total.	Trans- ferred.	Es- caped.	Died.	Dis- charg- ed.		Total.	Rations of prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Estab- lishment.	Extra Estab- lishment.			Total.
Indoro	315	353	608	30	..	10	306	346.	322	7,978 1 2	1,633 10 11	2,646 0 0	4,454 0 0	17,931 9 4	320	56 0 6	
Gwalior . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sohoro	30	101	131	14	..	..	100	114	17	807 5 2	161 3 6	263 12 3	24 3 8	1,276 8 7	29	44 0 3
Nowgong Jail . . . . .	..	36	36	19	..	..	3	22	14	180 11 8	42 13 3	..	..	223 8 11	7	31 14 11
Satna Jail	51	106	157	21	..	1	72	94	63	1,677 14 1	394 0 6	1,766 4 4	23 10 0	4,068 6 11	61.31	66 5 7	
Malwa Agency Jail . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhupawar Agency	9	62	71	30	..	1	27	58	13	530 2 8	183 5 11	204 0 0	..	955 8 7	17.43	54 13 1	
Khalghat	2	9	11	1	..	..	10	11	..	11 7 10	4 7 6	..	..	15 15 4	0.55	8 14 0
Manpur Jail	4	32	36	1	..	..	30	31	5	66 15 3	17 6 2	..	..	87 5 5	2.78	31 6 6
Guna	14	54	68	..	..	..	53	53	15	691 0 1	92 9 9	408 0 0	..	1,257 7 10	17.95	70 0 10
TOTAL	430	769	1,199	120	..	12	614	746	453	12,116 7 11	2,649 0 0	6,044 0 7	4,501 13 8	26,871 5 2	461.15	58 4 3	
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	4	316	320	79	1	..	233	313	7	182 2 0	..	..	..	182 2 0	3.9	46 11 2
Nemuh	7	79	86	20	..	1	63	84	2	303 10 6	201 1 0	96 0 0	..	626 8 6	3.85	163 10 5	
Nowgong . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sipri . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	11	395	406	99	1	1	236	397	9	485 12 6	201 1 0	96 0 0	..	808 10 6	7.75	104 5 4	
GRAND TOTAL	441	1,164	1,605	219	1	13	910	1,143	462	12,602 4 5	2,850 1 0	6,140 0 7	4,501 13 8	27,679 15 8	468.90	59 0 6	

M.

Registration.

Book I.			Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore . .	33	100 0 0	...	...	13	33 0 0	...	...	46	133 0 0
Mhow . .	110	608 0 0	2	5 0 0	22	80 8 0	...	...	134	693 8 0
Neemuch . .	32	164 8 0	...	...	8	34 0 0	1	2 0 0	41	200 8 0
Nowgong . .	27	85 8 0	1	2 0 0	15	22 0 0	...	...	43	109 8 0
Sipri . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore . .	35	139 8 0	15	76 7 6	31	35 0 0	...	...	81	250 15 6
Sutna . .	...	...	...	...	12	10 8 0	...	...	12	10 8 0
Agar . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guna . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . .	237	1,097 8 0	18	83 7 6	101	215 0 0	1	2 0 0	357	1,397 15 6

F.

III.—Provincial Revenue.

NAMES OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.								Balance on 31st March 1896.	
	Balance on 1st April 1895.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.		Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	64,455 13 3	2,01,812 13 8	2,66,268 10 11	29,470 7 0	76,099 15 11	4,102 0 5	34,785 6 6	4,758 0 0	6,991 6 1	...	74,427 8 7	2,30,634 12 6	35,033 14 5
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Pargannah Funds.	73,634 3 10	1,38,678 4 0	2,12,312 7 10	12,833 2 0	38,840 9 10	29,012 14 7	15,689 3 6	14,519 -4 6	3,244 14 4	...	23,553 3 10	1,38,598 4 7	79,714 3 3
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	87,194 10 3	1,96,736 15 5	2,83,931 9 8	32,132 0 0	21,381 0 0	...	...	17,548 7 1	10,566 7 0	...	1,02,383 13 10	1,84,011 11 11	90,019 13 9
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	31,658 0 0	17,763 0 0	49,421 0 0	...	3,263 0 0	4,500 0 0	6,132 0 0	...	3,057 0 0	...	2,911 0 0	19,863 0 0	29,558 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	2,66,912 11 4	5,54,991 1 1	8,11,933 12 5	74,440 9 0	1,39,564 9 9	38,514 15 0	56,606 10 0	36,825 11 7	23,859 11 5	...	2,03,275 10 3	5,73,107 13 0	2,38,825 15 5

F(A).

III.—Provincial General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	53,460	4	6
Sale of Stamps	33,799	18	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,607	3	8
Electric Telegraph	52,537	5	2
Postal (including Money Order) collections . . .	13,90,503	7	2
Miscellaneous	23,545	5	5

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,28,381	10	1
Tributes assigned to British Government . . .	3,34,021	12	5
Do. paid through do.	2,26,663	2	7
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	23,420	12	10
Succession and Nazarana	5,129	10	0

GRAND TOTAL . 23,74,070 6 10

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1895-96.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	3,426	...	2,014	170	463	2,647
Under Political Agencies .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,426				
TOTAL .	...	3,426	2,014	170	463	2,647

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	7,125 15 6	5,537 2 4	12,663 1 10	
2. Sutnā Bazar Fund	6 3 0	6 3 0	
3. Gwalior Agency	250 11 9	250 11 9	
4. Bhopal Agency	4,545 5 4	14,778 1 9	19,323 7 1	
5. Western Malwa Agency	2,098 12 4	752 12 11	2,851 9 3	
6. Bhopawar Agency	1,526 3 7	1,526 3 7	
7. Guna Agency	638 1 0	581 15 0	1,220 0 0	
8. Manpore Pergunna Road Fund.	
9. Manpore School Fund	
10. Manpore Town Fund	
11. Indore Agency Road Fund	2,443 5 3	819 10 0	3,262 15 3	
12. Bundelkhand Agency	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
13. Mhow Cantonment	15,843 5 11	37,161 3 9	53,004 9 8	
14. Neemuch Cantonment	2,758 14 6	...	2,758 14 6	
15. Nowgong Cantonment	17,226 12 6	3,222 4 2	20,449 0 8	
16. Sipri Cantonment	420 14 0	420 14 0	
17. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund	
18. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	48 0 0	2 0 0	50 0 0	
19. Indore Daly College Fund	1,220 0 0	1,220 0 0	
20. Abkari Fund . . .	20,000 0 0*	...	...	20,000 0 0	* For roads and local improvements.
TOTAL .	20,000 0 0	52,728 8 4	67,279 2 3	1,40,007 10 7	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.		
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>								
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	2 1	476 453	3 1	486 162	12 Detachment, R. W. Fusiliers	2,060 890
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerbudda District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment, 14th B. L.	34	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	12 Detachment.	963	4	643	12 Detachment.	2,950
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>								
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	...	...	2	1,259	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,259	...	...	...	1,537
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	32 Detachment.	2,222	4	648	12 Detachment.	4,487

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1896, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1895.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1895.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1896.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	71	202	285	192	12	69	213	294	199	...	2*	11†	13	7†	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dāk.
12	71	212	295	192	12	69	223	304	199	...	2	11	13	7	TOTAL.

* Decrease.

† Increase.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, tongas, mail-carts and runners during the year ending 31st March 1896 as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railways	1,266	1,328	62	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts . .	322	321	...	1	
Runners	2,996½	2,919½	169	246	
<i>District Dāk.</i>					
Runners	188	188	...	...
TOTAL .	4,772½	4,756½	231	247	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and Money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Post-cards.	News-papers and packets.	Parcels, including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							R		R	
1891-92	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-93	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,621	61,36,569	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,51,324	149,525	49,35,457	

IIIA.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	INSURED ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realized.	Registered.	Un-registered.	
		R a. p.	R a. p.			
1894-95	18,173	52,80,222 4 4	13,384 5 0	36,039	...	
1895-96	17,837	57,79,480 12 1	14,497 13 0	38,783	1,627	
Increase or Decrease	336*	4,99,258 7 9†	1,113 8 0†	2,744†	...	* Decrease. † Increase
Percentage	1·84	9·45	8·31	7·61		

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	26th June 1895.	1½ miles from Biana.	Bhartpore.	Kunjurs .	Nil	On the morning of 26th June 1895, the mail runner named Chotey Lal carrying the mail from Bhusawar to Biana was attacked by three highwaymen who assaulted the runner with sticks and took away the mail bag from him. On feeling the bag and seemingly finding it to contain nothing of value they left the mail bag intact. Chotey Lal was severely wounded and was removed to the Hospital, where he was under treatment for nearly two months.	No trace of the highway robbers has been obtained.
2	17th March 1896.	29½ miles from Jhalrapatan and 1½ miles from Soyot Kalan.	Gwalier .	Not known	Nil . .	On the night of the 17th March 1896, the mail runner, Bhagirath, escorted by a sepoy and a Sowar, while carrying the mail from Guraria, a stage 23 miles from Jhalrapatan, on the road to Soyot Kalan, was attacked at Jamalkhel by two men on foot, armed with clubs. These robbers assaulted the runner by blows on the back of his head. The runner attempted to escape with the mail bag, but he was overtaken by two mounted men who snatched away the mail bag from the runner and rode off with it. After this two other mounted men rode up to the runner, one of whom fired a gun, but without effect. The plundered mails were found on the 21st March 1896, in a field about 600 yards east of the place where the robbery was committed. The bags were found out open and the contents scattered about. The department suffered no loss.	The case is still under enquiry; the offenders have not as yet been apprehended.



CAMP ABU,
The 24th May 1896.

J. B. GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

